McKean County Miner.

VOLUME XVIII—NUMBER 21. SMETHPORT, PA., THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, 1881. TERMS $1.50 PER ANNUM

THE McKEAN MINER.

PUBLISHED THURSDAYS AT SMETHPORT, PA.

Office—Miner Block, Church Street.

TERMS—$1.50 PER YEAR.

Rates of Advertising:

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year
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Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 308, F. & A. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

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Smethport Lodge, No. 126, meets every Tuesday evening in the Masonic Hall.

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EPISCOPAL.—The Rev. J. Heber McCandless, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judges.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—S. W. Smith, Port Allegany.
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County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.
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County Clerk.—John R. Shoemaker, Smethport.
Jury Comm'rs.—N. C. Gallup, O. P. Coon.
Auditors.—O. D. Yeoburgh, J. J. Roberts, C. L. Bullows.
County Surveyor.—G. H. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February, May and September, and Third Monday of December.

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Regular Meetings of Co. Commissioners.

The County Commissioners will hold regular sessions at the Commissioners Office on the First Monday of each month for the transaction of any business that may be brought before them. ☞ A special meeting will be held on the first Thursday after each court week for the settlement of county costs in Commonwealth cases.

J. R. SHOEMAKER, Clerk.

BLANK PRINTING.

THE MINER JOB ROOMS are abundantly supplied with facilities for doing fine Blank Printing. We make a specialty of this class of printing, and challenge comparison of our work and prices with that of any first class Blank Printing House. We keep in stock all the usual forms of LEGAL and CONVEYANCING, JUSTICES, CONSTABLES' and TOWNSHIP BLANKS, and print on short notice any style and form desired. Samples, estimates and prices furnished on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

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Smethport, Pa.

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Office: Miner Block, Church Street.

Smethport, Pa.

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Smethport Pa.

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Is authorized to receive moneys for me; and all applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is over

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ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees

WELLSBORO, Dec. 24, 1880.

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Having recently fitted up a Meat Market

In Basement Kittredge Opera House!

I am prepared to serve the public with choice

Sirlion and Porter House Steaks

And all kinds of fresh meat, fresh fish, &c. &c.

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SELECT POETRY.

THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD.

BY MRS. MATILDA C. EDWARDS.

The Church and the World walked far apart,
On the changing shore of time.
The world was singing a giddy song,
And the Church a hymn sublime.
"Come, give me your hand," cried the merry World.
"And walk with me this way;"
But the good Church hid her snowy hand,
And solemnly answered: "Nay.
I will not give you my hand at all,
And I will not walk with you;
Your way is the way to endless death;
Your words are all untrue."

"Nay, walk with me but a little space,"
Said the World, with a kindly air.
"The road I walk is a pleasant road,
And the sun shines always there;
My path, you see, is broad, fair one
And my gate is high and wide,
There is room enough for you and for me
To travel side by side."

Half shyly the Church approached the World,
And gave him her hand of snow;
The old World grasped it and walked along,
Saying in accents low,
"Your dress is too simple to please my taste;
I will give you pearls to wear.
Rich velvets and silks for your graceful form,
And diamonds to deck your hair."
The Church looked down at her plain white robes,
And then at the dazzling world,
And blushed as she saw his handsome lip
With a smile contemptuous curled.
"I will change my dress for a costlier one,"
Said the Church, with a smile of grace;
Then her pure white garments fell all away,
And the World gave in their place
Beautiful satins and shining silks,
And, rooms and gems and pearls,
And over her forehead her bright hair fell,
Crisped in a thousand curls.

"Your house is too plain," said the proud old World,
"I'll build you one like mine.
Carpets of Brussels, and curtains of lace,
And furniture rare as fine."
So he built her a costly and beautiful house,
Splendid it was to behold;
Her sons and her beautiful daughters dwelt there,
Gleaming in purple and gold.

The angel of Mercy flew over the Church,
To gather the children in,
But some were off at the midnight ball,
And some were off at the play,
And some were quietly drinking in gay saloons,
So she quietly went her way.
Then the sly World gallantly said to her:
"Your children mean no harm,
Merely indulging in innocent sports,"
So she leaned on his proffered arm.
And smiled and chatted, and gathered flowers,
As she walked along with the world,
While millions and millions of deathless souls
To the hateful death was hurled.

"I've given much to the poor," said the World,
Far more than you ought to do;
If the poor need clothes and food and clothes,
Why need it trouble you?
Go take your manner and buy rich robes,
And horses and carriages fine,
And pearls and jewels and dainty food,
And the rarest and costliest wine;
My children they dote on all such things,
And if you their love would win,
You must do as they do, and walk in the ways
That they are walking in."

Then the Church held tightly the strings of her purse,
And greedily lowered her head,
And simpered: "I've given too much away;
I'll do, sir, as you have said."

So the poor were turned from her door in scorn,
And she heard not the orphan's cry;
And she threw her beautiful robes aside,
As the widows went weeping by;
And the sons of the World and the sons of the Church,
Walked closely hand and heart,
And only the Master, who knows us all,
Could tell the two apart.

Then the Church sat down at her ease, and said:
"I am rich, and in goods increased,
I have need of nothing, and naught to do,
But to laugh and dance and feast;"
And the sly World heard her and laughed in his sleeve,
And mockingly said aside,
"The Church is fallen, the beautiful Church,
And her shame is her boast and pride."

The angel drew near to the mercy-seat,
And whispered in sighs her name,
And the saints in their anthems of rapture hushed,
And covered their heads with shame;
And a voice came down through the hush of Heaven
From Him who sat on the throne,
"I know thy work, and how thou hast said,
I am rich; and hast not known
That thou art naked, poor and blind,
And wretched before my face:
Therefore, from my presence I cast thee out,
And blot thy name from its place."

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO BIRTHDAYS;

OR, THE ORGAN-MAN'S BOY.

BY MARY D. BRINE.

'Come, up with you, Leon, boy! Time we had our grists and were off.'

Leon turned over on his straw bed, rubbed his dark eyes into wakefulness, and then stretched himself with a yawn.

'What time is it, Father?' he asked. 'It is so dark and dreary! Ah! dear! These are cold skies in a cold land!'

'We slept late, boy,' was the reply. 'Very late. The clock in yonder steeple struck six before I woke you. We'll go out beyond the city aways to-day. It may be we'll find more for our pains, my boy, and we'll never heed the cold and gloom.'

Leon was slowly dressing, and at last buttoned the last buttonhole in his worn jacket, and going to the door, looked up over the stone steps which led from his cellar-home to the streets, and shivered with the cold blast that came down quickly and fiercely to meet him. 'It is my birthday, Father,' said the boy, presently.

The man, who was busily rubbing an old hand organ, started at the words and lifted his eyes from his work. 'Aye, lad, so it is! Yes, yes! Well, it's a sorry sort of birthday, boy, sure enough; but your old Dad's glad you've lived to see it, after all. Let's see! How old are you, Leon, son?'

'Ten years, sir. Ten years old. Don't you know, Father, Mother gave me nine kisses last birthday; and—and—' The boy's voice faltered and the little breast heaved once or twice.

'There, there, boy!' interrupted the father, wiping his eyes slyly with the back of his rough hand. 'We won't speak of that time. Mother's happier than we are, a good bit; and we're glad to know it, ain't we, although it isn't the same world since she left us. Is it, my boy?'

Leon winked his tears back and swallowed the lump in his throat. 'Will you one day go home to Italy, Father, and live there, where the skies are blue and warm?'

'Ah! well, lad, it's a long time since we left it—your mother and me. You were a baby, just learning to look out for yourself, and we had made great plans for you when you should grow up. Ah! yes. How your mother used to talk to you about home, and its skies, and its sunshine! Well, well; that's past now. I'm thinking it'll be long till we see it again, outside of dreaming, Leon, my boy. It's no use fretting though. We're poor enough, God knows; but we're together through all the trouble. And that's better, isn't it lad, than for one of us two to be lying under the sod, leaving the other to fight alone?'

Leon ate his bread silently, watching his father 'clean up' the well-used and somewhat out-of-tune old organ, which was their only dependence nowadays and seemed a staunch old friend. When Leon had grown old enough to handle a tambourine, one had been provided for him, and since the mother had died Leon was his father's constant companion, wherever the old organ-man went about the streets. One thing the boy was grateful for. When he beheld here and there those wretched little slaves who played their violins with like, trembling fingers, fearful of punishment should they fail to take to their task-master the required price for their inharmonious melodies. Leon drew closer beside the bowed form of his father, and looked up into the kind face with gratitude for the better fate which had fallen to him, and shuddered to think of the tears and blows awaiting those sad faced little strangers who, like him, were forced to seek a living on the streets.

On this morning old Ravelli, who had not been as successful during the last few days as was desirable, was determined to go out beyond the city limits, and try what persuasive powers his instrument possessed for new ears and new faces. The sky was cheerless and and unlightened by a ray of sunshine. The wind blew strongly and keenly, and old Ravelli and his boy were but thinly clad. Nevertheless, they went out from their cellar-home, Ravelli with his back bent beneath his organ, and Leon, with his tambourine hugged closely beneath his jacket. Here and there they wandered, nearing the suburbs, and playing by the way wherever there were children to gather about them; but the pennies came slowly and grudgingly, and little Leon's fingers ached with fruitless beating of his tambourine.

'Let us go straight on now, Father, till we leave these mean people behind us. Oh! how can they let you play and play, and all for naught? So cruel! so mean! Bah! I almost hate to live, but for the happiness of loving you.'

'No, no, caro mio. Restrain that tongue of yours and hope for better luck,' replied the father, as he trudged on uncomplainingly, bearing the burden on his back and eating as he went the buns he had bought for his and his boy's lunch.

So at last they came to where the houses were further apart, and before one of them a group of merry children were gathering, hastily running up the broad marble steps and vanishing within a wide-open door. Merrily the happy voices sounded in the street, and betrayed to Leon's keen young ears that "it was Effie's birthday party, and oh! what fun they were going to have!" And who was "Effie," wondered Leon, envying her her happy birthday. It was his too. Oh! yes; but there was no party and no merriment for him.

'Ah, Father mio, let us play here a little while,' he whispered, clutching at the old man's coat. 'The little girl will surely be generous on her birthday.'

The father hesitated.

'Twon't look well, will it?' he asked. 'They'll tell us to go 'long, likely enough.'

'Oh! no,' protested the boy, eagerly. 'No; they won't tell us to go on. They'll like the music, father, and we shall get more here than we have earned all day. Do put your organ down and try.'

To tell the truth, it was not all for gain that little Leon wanted so much to linger before that particular house. His heart was so continually lonely that the sound and sight of those happy children was something he liked too well to leave; and, even though he was shut outside of the 'good time,' yet it was pleasant to see the little faces at the window and answer their smiles with his own. So he urged his father yet more, until presently the organ was shifted from the old man's shoulders, and a willing arm turned out a merry dance tune.

Now it had happened, just before that, that Effie's big sister, who had volunteered to be 'the band' on this happy occasion, had been called away from home, unexpectedly; and, as mamma unfortunately could not play, poor little Effie and her friends, who wanted to dance, were quite disappointed, and Effie's shoulders had been shaken very angrily to match the pout on her pretty red lips.

'It's the meanest thing I ever knew!' she exclaimed. 'What's the use of a birthday, if it's going to be all spoiled?'

And just then the jingle of bells, as Leon shook his tambourine, and the merry sound of a polka from the organ, was heard from the street, and the little girls flocked to the window.

'Oh! is there a monkey? Is there a monkey?' asked Effie, excitedly; but alas! there was no monkey, and the little girl was clouding over again, when a novel idea entered her head.

'Oh! I'm going this minute to ask mamma if the organ man may come in the hall and play for us to dance.' And away she went, leaving her little guests delightedly clapping their hands. In a moment she came back, dragging her mother by the hand.

'He is such a pretty little boy, mamma, it won't do any harm to have him in.'

Mamma looked out at the old man and his boy; and Leon, with native grace, lifted his cap and smiled up in her face.

They look clean and neat enough, surely,' thought Mamma; and somehow, although it was an unusual thing, yet she felt inclined to gratify her little daughter, who that day counted seven happy years of life. So she smiled back at Leon, and gave a kind glance to the old man, whose face lighted up pleasantly in return, and went to the hall-door to speak to them.

'If you will step inside, in the hall here, and play some dance music for these little girls, I will be glad to pay you for it,' she said; and Leon's face was all sunshine as he listened. But the father hesitated.

'We are not fit, lady,' he said. 'Our shoes are bad. See?' And he put out one worn shoe, soiled with the tramp through the streets. 'We are not clean enough, lady, or I would play for the little ladies so gladly, ma'am.'

With a look of disappointment on his face, Leon drew back from the stoop, and whispered to his father.

'We can wipe our shoes on the mat. Oh! father, please, please let us go in.' The little group at the window by that had gathered in the hall, and Effie's shrill voice called out. 'Come up, man, please. We're in an awful hurry to dance.'

'Come,' repeated Mamma kind. 'I am quite willing to have you just as you are.' And so the organ-man and his boy went up the steps and entered the handsome hall. Oh! how pleasant and warm it was, and Leon's dark eyes went roving around admiringly after the many pretty, dainty things scattered here and there about the parlors.

'Now, my man, if you stand here and play the same merry tune you were playing a few moments ago, I think you will enjoy seeing the children dance. And you, little boy, jingle, your tambourine as much as you like. The young dancers like as much noise as they can have, you know.'

The lady's hand touched the boy's head, from which he had removed his cap, kindly, just for and instant; and then she went into the parlor, to arrange the dancers. But that kindly touch had gone to Leon's lonely little heart, and he whispered to his father: 'Oh! did you see her lay her hand on my head? And ah! it felt like Mother's hand, Father, and so good here!' laying his hand upon his heart expressively. 'And, Father, this is almost like having a good time on my birthday too; same as the little lady's, you know.'

'It happened well that we stopped here to play, after all, lad. Didn't it?' whispered back the old man, rejoicing in the welcome warmth, which did the tired limbs good, after the cold, cheerless day outside. Then little Effie's voice called: 'We're ready now, man; and please play right on.'

So the music was began, and the polka was danced—and a gay, good dance it was—to the ringing and jingling of Leon's bells and the merry sound of the organ. Then there was a pause, and the children scampered to their seats again to breathe. And presently the girl with a white cap on her head, Effie's French nurse, came up and whispered to her mistress; and Mamma said: 'Now, little folks, all come in the back parlor, and get some refreshments.'

Oh! the scramble, and laughing, and rush; for there were the doors thrown open wide, and Leon could catch a glimpse of a table, where were tempting sandwiches, pretty cakes, and golden oranges, and quivering jellies, and dainty glasses, filled to the brim with lemonade. And, best of all, a high pyramid of ice-cream in the centre. How the boy's mouth watered, as he saw all those good things. You know his breakfast had been scanty, and his luncheon scantier still; and, truth to tell, little Leon was very hungry.

'Oh! Father, if we only could taste a little of it all!'

'Sh, boy. That kind of food is not for the like of us. We will eat our bit of food by and by, lad. Wait awhile.'

But Effie's mamma had not forgotten her musicians. Oh! no. And presently Effie appeared with a small tray, whereon was refreshment for the old man and Leon; and the French nurse followed, with two cups of nice warm coffee, made for them especially. 'For Madame thought you would have one bad cold, wiz ze bad day and so chill air, if ye and ze little fille did not drink ze caffe.' So it happened, after all, that Leon's hunger was appeased, and he was having an extra good time on his birthday.

After that there was more dancing and more music, and Leon laughed as heartily as the children did, till—oh! it was so dreadful to see; but this is what suddenly drove the smile from the boy's face, and caused him to drop his tambourine to the floor, as he sprang into the parlor. He saw the little Effie, in her wild frolic, go too near the fire burning so brightly in the grate; and, ere he could utter a warning word, he saw the dainty dress blaze, and, as he dropped his tambourine he sprang with might and main amidst the dancers, until the little girl, only half conscious as yet of her danger, was closely clasped in his brave young arms and rolled over and over by him on the rug before the fire.

Mamma had gone up-stairs for a moment; but terrified screams quickly brought her down, and by that time the danger was over, and Leon was blowing his hands, to cool the smart of one or two slight burns. Effie was crying, more from fright than hurt; for Leon had caught her just as the flame caught the edge of her little skirt, and so saved her from even as much pain as his own poor hands were suffering.

The rest of the children were too frightened to describe anything; so it was Leon who explained to the mother, and helped her to realize her child's narrow escape from serious danger. As for the organman, he could only lay his hand on his boy's head, and say, in a voice broken with tears: 'God bless my dear lad!'

When the confusion was over, and the children were quietly engaged with a game of puzzle-cards (for none of them cared to dance again), Mamma went out into the hall to talk with the father and son.

'You see, lady, it is the boy's birthday, and only this morning there were tears in his eyes (weren't there, lad?) because of the mother who was with us for the last one and gave him nine kisses! Well, well, 'twas all she had to give him for a present, and the lad misses her sorely now. It was the little ladies' pretty that coaxed us to stop here, you know, lady; for Leon, the lad, loves to see the sight of merry young things, and he wouldn't let me go by till I played the tune. Ah! well, I'm glad enough now, since the little lady might have been badly hurt but for his quick eyes. Bless the boy! I'm proud of him, lady, if I am only a poor man.' And the organ-man drew the back of his hand across his eyes.

When Leon's hands had been nicely bandaged, he tucked his tambourine under his arm, and was ready to follow his father out of the house, for the old man, having been well paid for his music, had no desire to trespass longer upon the lady's time. But not so readily did she forget the boy's service to little Effie. A roll of bills was offered him, with the request that he should accept it for the lady's sake as a birthday gift.

But the little fellow, poor as he was, could not bear to be paid for a thing which was too plainly a duty to have permitted his refusing to do just as he did; so he laid one little bandaged hand upon his heart, and, with the gestures peculiar to his nature, declared 'he would do the same thing for any one who was in danger; and particularly for the little lady, because her mamma had been kind to him.' And just then Effie ran into the hall, with a few flowers she had impulsively plucked from a vase, and held them up to Leon, with her sweet face dimpling into smiles.

'Oh, the dear flowers!' exclaimed the organ-man, reaching his hand for them, eagerly; and as Leon gave them he buried his face amongst the fragrant things.

'You like flowers so well?' questioned the lady. And he replied: 'Ah! Ma'am I was a gardener once, and I did love my flowers dearly. That time has long gone, lady. Well, well, lad, we must not linger here.' He lifted the organ upon his back and turned to the door. But suddenly a thought had come to the head and the heart of the kind woman who had given him a few hours of warmth and comfort in the midst of the dreary day.

'Stay!' she said. 'You say you understand the care of flowers. My gardener has gone away sick and lame, from a fall on the ice. Poor fellow! it will be many a week before he can take a place again, and I was to have engaged another to-night. How would you like to take the position and give up your organ? I shall want you to take charge of my conservator here, and of my garden, during summer, out of town. If you feel strong enough to undertake the work, consider yourself engaged to me from next week Monday. Meanwhile, you will have the days between to spend as you please.'

It would be impossible to describe the feelings of the old man, or the expression of his face and Leon's, as they listened to the lady.

'And Leon?' asked the father, when he could find voice to speak.

'Leon!' smiled the lady. 'Oh! Leon is to be my little errand-boy, or page, as we will call him, and live with us, of course. I know he will attend to all my errands splendidly. How is it, Leon?'

The boy could only reply by lifting the lady's white hand and kissing it respectfully. Then, drawing a long breath, he turned to his father, and exclaimed: 'Oh! Father, *wio!* What a happy birthday I have had.'

So it was all settled at last. And, as the organ-man and his boy trudged home, in through the shadows of the late afternoon, how light a burden seemed the old organ, and how proudly walked Leon, no longer envious of others more fortunate than he. For was he not envied hereafter? To live in such a home, to obey the orders of such a mistress! Oh! what boy could be luckier, thought our hero, strutting along, with the tambourine under his arm and his small bandaged hands tucked in his pockets.

That night, when father and son were side by side on the old straw pallet, there were a few happy words lovingly spoken to each other, and then 'Good-night, dear Father!' 'Good night, dear lad!' and the birthday of little Leon passed on with time among the things that are past, leaving him at the beginning of a new, glad life, where we know there will surely be more of sunshine than shadow for the old organman and his boy.

A TRYING ORDEAL.

HOW THE PRESENCE OF MIND OF AN EDITOR SAVED HIM.

"I'm looking for the responsible man of this print shop," snorted a broad-shouldered tramp, edging his way into the managing editor's office. "Show me the high daddy that bumps out the literature for the magazines. Whoop! Give me room! Where's the he pollons that licks the postage stamps for this periodical? Wah-h! I'm a mortia' alligator of the briny deep! Where's the man that chews soap for his job office?"

"I represent these various functions," repeated the managing editor, drawing a sabre out of his cane. "What kind of an advertisement do you want?" and he poured a handful of gunpowder into a hollow tooth and cocked it.

"What do you mean by publishing my name in this yere second-hand almanac? What's yer justification in dragging me through this two sheet mopper? Who said I was dead? Who killed me? Who put my name in this prescription label? I'm Jim Guerin, of Texas! Hear me? Who's the man that wrote me up as murdered in this dime novle programme? Give me his opine! Hand me one of his eyes!" and the stranger dapped across the local room and back.

"I'm the man," said the managing editor, slipping a repeating rifle out of his sleeve. "I wrote that article," drawing a handful of dynamite out of a pimple on his nose. "If it isn't satisfactory" (taking a keg of gun powder out of his sock) "it can be fixed."

"I want an apology or four dollars in cash, and I'll get it, if I bust this type writer!" yelled Mr. Guerin. "Gimme justice or three dollars and a half, or I'll bang the side lights out of this bill board quicker'n a streak o' lightning 'll scorch an old maid! I'm the shiverin' walrus of the growing southwest! Give me satisfaction or two dollars and seventy-five cents, or you'll hear this first lesson in easy spellin' whoopin' through space! Wah—h—h!"

"You lie down the inside of the building!" howled the managing editor, drawing a fourteen inch Bowie knife from his knee joint, "or I'll crawl inside of you;" and he rammed a twenty pound cartridge into his elbow. "Jump through the roof, or I'll bite you in half, and throw the rest away;" and he clawed at twelve or fifteen feet of planking, and slammed out the side of the building with it.

"Ain't you going—?"
"Don't you get—?"
"Hee mee—?"
"Ost—?"
"Wah-h!"
"Wah-h-h-h!"

As the stranger went out and told his abettors that the thing wouldn't work; the *Eagle* was all out of money, and couldn't put up for a glass of beer, while the managing editor started on an editorial demonstrating the lack of corporate sympathy for the pauper criminals.

There's nothing like being firm with tramps.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASONIC HALL

FURNITURE STORE!

Specht & Sasse.

BRADFORD HOUSE,

260 *Exchange, Cor. Louisiana St.,*

Opposite the B. N. Y. & P. R. R. Depot,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

ED. SEIL, - - - Proprietor.

We are now settled in our new store, and are prepared to furnish the people of this vicinity and the county with

FURNITURE

of all kinds and at

PRICE AND QUALITY

to suit the purchaser.

Undertaking in all its branches.

Full and Complete Line of

WALL PAPER!

Constantly on Hand.

Friends and patrons are invited to

CALL AND SEE US

in our location, and

Look at our Stock

SPECHT & SASSE,

Main St., Smethport, Pa.

S. J. GIFFORD,

Dealers in

LUMBER!

Are prepared to furnish on short notice bills of

Lumber, Lath and Shingles,

At quotations to suit customers.

Having superior facilities for supplying the trade they are not only able to sell at the lowest market prices but can guarantee their lumber to be as represented.

S. J. GIFFORD,

Main and Water Streets, Smethport, Pa.

Business Cards.

Hotels.

BENNETT HOUSE.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE
SMETHPORT, PA.

F. B. & G. C. SCHENCK, Prop'rs.

This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough being directly opposite the Court House, and in the manner of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in Northern Pennsylvania.

☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

WRIGHT HOUSE.

MAIN ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

B. F. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

First Class in every Respect.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

Exchange Hotel.

NEAR BUFFALO DEPOT, SMETHPORT, PA.

J. H. BOWERS, Proprietor.

This Hotel is newly made and furnished in all respects for the comfort and convenience of the traveling public.

BENTON HOUSE.

Larrabees, Pa.

C. H. MOORE - - - Prop'r.

Located directly opposite the McK. & B. and B. R. Y. & P. R. R. depots. The house has been recently rebuilt and newly furnished throughout, and is now a first class house.

CENTRAL HOTEL.

ELDRED, PA.

R. DENNIS, Proprietor.

House newly built, substantially furnished and first class in every respect. The only place-loved Hotel in Eldred, and the best built house in the county. ☞ PARTIES CONVEYED TO ANY PART OF THE OIL REGION.

SARTWELL HOUSE,

Port Allegany, Pa.

S. C. SARTWELL, - PROPRIETOR

The above House has been recently Refitted, Refurnished and Refitted in the Latest Style for the convenience of Guests.

BRADFORD HOUSE,

260 *Exchange, Cor. Louisiana St.,*

Opposite the B. N. Y. & P. R. R. Depot,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

ED. SEIL, - - - Proprietor.

Fillmore House,

Cor. Michigan and Carroll Streets,

Buffalo, N. Y

Rates reduced to $1.00 per day; single meal, 25 cents.

This house has been recently refurnished in the most modern style. It is centrally located, and within one block of the Erie, N. Y. Central, and Lake Shore depots. Street cars pass the house, from all parts of the city continually.

R. SULLY - - Prop'r.

AKIN HOUSE,

COLEVILLE, PA.,

MARION AKIN, Proprietor.

A real home for the People. Rates reasonable. Our efforts are to please. Everything neat and comfortable. Things supplied from the best the country affords. Meals at all hours. Good tabling and livery.

OLEAN HOUSE.

OLEAN, N. Y.

Geo. VanCampen & Sons, Proprietors.

Centrally located. East side Main Street. First class Livery, Barber Shop and Bath Rooms attached.

GEO. VAN CAMPEN. JAS. K. VAN CAMPEN. GEO. VAN CAMPEN, JR.

Broezel's Hotel,

cor. *Seneca and Wells Streets,*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

First Class in every respect.

John Broezel - Prop'r.

SCOTT HOUSE,

E. L. SCOTT, PROPRIETOR,

Port Allegany, Pa.

Physicians.

FREEMAN & CARROLL,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

Smethport, Pa.

S. D. Freeman, T. H. Carroll

H. L. McCOY.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Office at residence, cor. Main and Byron streets.

Smethport, Pa.

E. G. BROWN

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Office and rooms over the Post Office.

Smethport, Pa.

J. T. REILLY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Gerrish Post Block. SMETHPORT, PA.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., April 21, 1881.

E. H. BARD, Editor and Proprietor.

THE JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT.

The bill recently reported by the Senate Committee makes separate Judicial Districts of Warren, McKean and Tioga and throws together in one Judicial District the counties of Potter, Cameron, Elk and Clinton. If such a bill as that ever becomes a law it will be an outrage upon the Judicial system of the State, and will damn every man who helps fasten it upon the people. The idea of making Warren a separate Judicial District is an absurdity too ridiculous to contemplate. There is not business enough in that county for eight weeks of court a year. Tioga cannot possibly use up twelve weeks in court business and within the next four years the business of McKean will not occupy more than that time.

Then again, a Republican Legislature proposes to bury two Republican counties in a hopelessly Democratic district, by hitching Potter and Cameron on to Elk and Clinton. Some of the eastern papers, in discussing this bill, talk about Judge Olmsted running against Mr. Hall of Elk for Judge in that district. Do they think Olmsted is a fool? He would no more expect to be elected than he would to run for Judge on the Republican ticket in Berks county. There is neither reason or justice in making Judicial Districts in the way this bill proposes, and unless all the able lawyers of the Senate and House have the Judgeship "bee in their bonnet," the disgusting deformity of the measure will be shown up in its true light before it reaches the Governor.

ONE of the largest checks ever drawn and promptly paid in this country was the one recently written on a piece of letter paper by Jay Gould in favor of Col. Thos. A. Scott for all the rights, title and interest of the latter gentleman in the Texas Pacific Railroad, of which company Mr. Gould was recently elected President. The check reads as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1881.

Fourth National Bank of the City of New York, pay to the order of Thomas A. Scott two million four hundred thousand dollars.

$2,400,000. JAY GOULD.

A DEMOCRATIC exchange says: "There is a pretty loud call just now on Senator Mitchell, by the independent Republican press of the State, to cut loose from the disgraceful coalition with Mahone." What balderdash. We insist that such a thing as a so-called "independent" Republican paper is nothing more nor less than a Democratic paper in disguise, and a mighty thin disguise at that. In every great emergency, when the very existence of the party is at stake, we find these "independent" sheets moving heaven and earth to whip the Republicans. The true men of the party want no advice from such quarters. They not only ask but demand, that both our Senators stand firm in this crisis, with every assurance that their wishes will be respected.

WE did believe, until a late issue of the *Star* caused us to disbelieve, that the principal and responsible editor of that enterprising paper had an ambition to preside over the courts of our new Judicial District. In this respect we are free to confess we were "misled." We can see no reason why he should not aspire to that honorable position. He has had considerable Judicial experience, and as a lawyer is as well fitted for the bench as any in the county. If devotion to Republicanism is a recommend, so far as the party is concerned, no one can supplant him, for he has been doing picket service ever since he arrived at the age which entitled him to a vote. He is as true to Republican faith as the needle is to the pole. In truth we would be glad to have the privilege of addressing him as Judge Stone.

MRS. BLAINE, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Pendleton and a number of other ladies prominent in Washington society, recently issued a most eloquent appeal in behalf of the sufferers from the late disastrous earthquake in Scio, a Grecian Island. The following is the substance of the appeal:

To the People of the United States:

The calamity of Scio touches the whole world. A disaster which no human error caused and which no human foresight could perceive or prevent has laid waste the beautiful island whose sons have been among the world's most treasured possessions for five-and-twenty centuries. A single Sunday afternoon destroyed the fruit of sixty years of industry and turned a peaceful and pleasant country into a scene of desolation and horror. Without one moment's warning, by the unheralded and irresistible forces of nature seven thousand human beings were crushed and buried beneath the ruins of their once happy homes, ten thousand more have been extricated wounded and dying, and forty thousand are left wandering without roof or food or plan for the future, stricken by an unseen hand, famished, appalled.

The situation admits of no delay. The suffering is present and pressing. No community could recover from so mysterious and terrible a blow, except through the slow lapse of time. The neighboring Powers have rushed to Scio with instant aid, but the shocked and sorrowful people must be nurtured through many a long day back to comfort and confidence, to hope and home joy, to moral strength and self-dependence.

EVERYBODY is laughing at David Davis' recent letter on the political situation, in which he calls upon the two old parties to disband. The suggestion is made that the David Davis party try the experiment first.

WHO SHALL YIELD?

Can it be possible that there is a Republican in the country who would advise the Republican Senators to yield in the contest now going on in Washington? The Democratic and deputy-Democratic press of the country is howling itself hoarse over the "shameful bargain" which it insists has been made between the Republicans and Gen. Mahone, and yet the evidence is as clear as the noon-day sun, that all kinds of propositions were made to that gentleman, by the leading Democrats of the country, offering him anything in their gift, if in his Senatorial career he would travel in the path dictated by them. Up to the moment that he was elected U. S. Senator by the Anti-Bourbon and Republican votes of the Virginia Legislature, nothing was too mean to say of him, and he was denounced all over Virginia by the Bourbons, as a political scalawag, and no Democrat. Under these circumstances was it at all strange that he should spurn the offers made him by that party after the election, and should affiliate with the Republicans in the organization of the Senate? His action and the determination of the Republicans to stand by him has terrified the Bourbons of the Senate. They are convinced if Mahone is sustained it is the end of a "Solid South," and many of their seats will be filled by independent men of the same character. They know it is only the beginning of the end of their political careers and they are fighting with a desperation which has not been witnessed before in the United States Senate since the beginning of the war. It is not for the "loaves and fishes" derived from the Senate patronage, that this contest is being waged, but for political existence. Any Republican Senator who will vote to yield to the Bourbons at this stage of the game is an ingrate, and deserving of the reprobation of every Republican in the land. To show that we do not misjudge the motives actuating the Democratic Senators in this struggle, we quote the following extracts from an interview of a correspondent with one of the most prominent of them a few days since:

"We would not continue this struggle twenty-four hours," he said. "If nothing were involved except the possession of a few offices; but it means more than that. If the Mahone movement in Virginia succeeds, we may as well make up our minds to surrender the political control of half a dozen of the other Southern States. Mahone's success will make political rebellion and treason respectable in the South, and Mahones will spring up in North Carolina, in South Carolina, in Georgia, in Alabama, and even in Mississippi. The very existence of the Democratic party in Some States is at stake in this contest. Disaffected Democrats in every Southern State are watching the struggle with eager interest, and they will rise in rebellion against party discipline the moment they see the Democratic party overthrown in Virginia. It is a hard necessity, but we are forced to begin here on the floor of the Senate the struggle to retain the political control of that State. If Mahone wins in the election next November Virginia is irretrievably lost to Democracy."

"The Bourbon Senators seize, and eagerly believe, every story asserting that Senator Mahone's influence in Virginia is waning. Speaking of some of those tales to-day, General Mahone said: 'They are all false so far as I know. The story they tell about my brother and brother-in-law having deserted my political fortunes is a fair sample of the absurd stories they invent and believe to keep their courage up. I never had a brother. My brother-in-law—the only one I have—lives in Southampton County, about fifty miles below Petersburg. I have heard from him in warm approval of my course, and received positive assurances that my friends in that part of the State are as enthusiastic as ever. I have no fears that any of the anti-Bourbons will desert me. Our struggle in Virginia has been too bitter and personal to allow any fusion of the Bourbon and anti-Bourbon wings of the party now.'"

Democratic Senators declare that they are constantly receiving letters from leading and influential constituents begging them to maintain their ground. Republican Senators, who have recently returned from visits to their homes, all say that their constituents bid them never to surrender.

IT is the unanimous opinion of the Democratic Senators that Mahone is politically dead, but that unless they stand on him occasionally, he will come to life again. It is a pretty weak party which is afraid to give a corpse a chance. —*Tribune.*

THE Pittsburg *Telegraph* says that never in the history of railroads in this country have the locomotive and car shops of the railroad companies been working more hours or larger forces; so pressed are the companies for equipments that besides doing general repairs they are building a good deal of new work.

THE Pittsburgh *Dispatch* says: "The Pennsylvania Legislature has completed some five or six measures of legislation during this session, at an expense to the State of about as many hundred thousand dollars. And yet there are a great many intelligent men who would glance over these acts and estimate them as marketable at about three for five cents."

MR. NORDHOFF telegraphs from Washington to the *Herald* that "Southern Senators say in private conversation that if Mahone should succeed in Virginia there would be a break in the Democratic line in every Southern State, and that they regard the defeat of Riddleberger for that reason as a matter of absolute necessity, and, as they add, of patriotic duty."

EX CONGRESSMAN RAINER of South Carolina, who is now a common laborer on the streets of Charleston, owes his appointment to the Democratic party as afterward for services rendered in 1876. Mr. Rainer, who is a colored man, deserted the Republican party for "Hampton and Home Rule," and his fortunes have ever since been on the decline. His Democratic friends are now taking care of him in the Mayor's department of the Charleston city government.

A COWARD.

On the 18th of the present month a scene was witnessed in the Senate of the United States which will not soon be forgotten. Senator Ben Hill of Georgia has taken it upon himself, whenever he could get the floor, to castigate Gen. Mahone, for what he alleges is treachery to the Democratic party, and at times has strongly intimated that the vote of the latter gentleman was bought by the Republicans. In a colloquy with Senator Rollins of New Hampshire a few days before, the latter gentleman said: "Before I leave the subject I want to say one other thing, and that is that the gentlemen upon the other side of the chamber, unless they have been most wickedly misrepresented, would have been quite willing to have received the vote of the Senator from Virginia, Mr. Mahone, and to have made any arrangement with him that would have inured to their benefit and given them the control of the Senate." Mr. Hill—"But we would not have bought it."

Gen. Mahone was not present when this occurred, but the next morning after seeing it reported in the Congressional *Record* he rose in his place and after reading the debate alluded to said: "That language on the part of the Senator from Georgia admits of one or more interpretations. I ask of him now, as it implies that my vote has been or could be bought, did he intend to convey such an impression?" The speaker waited for an answer, and Mr. Hill in a peremptory tone, which he often uses, waved his hand for Mr. Mahone to continue and said that he preferred the Senator should conclude his speech before attempting to answer him. Mr. Mahone apparently did not hear Mr. Hill's reply, and bending his head forward waited a further answer: "Go ahead, get through, and I will answer you," said the Georgian. "I will speak when I have the floor in my own right." "I yield," said Mr. Mahone. "I don't want you to yield," replied Mr. Hill; "I want the floor in my own right." Mr. Mahone sat down, and Mr. Hill being formally recognized, said that he had inferred from the remarks made by the Senator from New Hampshire on Thursday that the Democrats had sought to make some arrangement to secure the vote of the gentleman from Virginia. He intended his reply simply to negative such an inference. "I denied that we wanted to buy it," said the speaker. "I wouldn't give you (shaking his finger at Mr. Mahone) a fig for it. I do not charge that he sold his vote, and I would not charge it unless I knew it as a fact. If he wants to go further and ask me about my belief that is a different matter, and if he is going into the general belief on the subject, I think he has assumed a very heavy contract. He can get my opinion, and very fully too." The Georgian faced his Democratic colleagues while delivering the latter part of this pronunciamento, and as he sat down was greeted with manifestations of their approval.

All eyes were turned toward Mahone as he slowly rose and without any signs of excitement said: "I have not in anything I have said indulged in suggestion or innuendo. I rose to ask the Senator a plain question. He says that I will have every one to call to account if the subject of belief is considered. That is not the question. He has used certain language, and he knows what impression he intended the language to convey. He refuses to answer my question." "I have answered you fully and you can read it in the *Record*," shouted Hill. "As the Senator from Georgia fails here to answer directly a direct question I will give him a problem to solve," retorted Mahone. The whole manner of the man was changed. He stood upon the tips of his toes with his right arm extended toward Hill. His eyes blazed with excitement and every nerve was tense. Throwing himself as far forward as the desk would permit he repeated: "I will give him a problem to solve—a little conundrum. If he did mean to intimate that my vote had been bought or could be bought then he states what is foul, untruthful and false, and that which no man less than a coward would utter. You can solve that for yourself, sir." The remainder of the sentence was lost in the confusion which followed. The galleries applauded and hissed. Mr. Kellogg, who was in the Vice-President's chair, rapped for order, and Mr. Pendleton pointed out that most of the applause came from the Senate's galleries over Mahone's head. Mr. Hill was upon his feet, and as he began to speak the noise ceased as by magic. Folding his arms across his breast and facing the Virginian, he said: "I have too much respect for the Senate and for myself to bandy epithets here. I never sought to provoke the Senator. I would not insult him. He could not insult me. He is powerless to insult anybody."

Gen. Mahone made no reply, and the Senate soon after adjourned. It is conceded on all hands that the Georgia bragadocio has more than met his match in the plucky little Virginian.

NO MORE just act was ever passed by the Legislature than that adding $1,000 to the salary of the Supreme Court Justices, which makes that of the Chief Justice $8,500, and of the associates $8,000. The *Telegraph* has for years advocated this increase, and now that it has been made, the press of the State, without distinction of party, approves it, as not only right, but absolutely demanded as a just remuneration for the labor performed.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE policy of the Republicans in the Senate is thus outlined by one of the most moderate members of that body: "We are for protection to home industry, for internal improvements, for a revival of our foreign commerce by proper aid to American ocean steamers. We are for developing the country. If any Southern man favors this policy he need not wait for Congress to assemble; he can declare for it at once. Let him join the Independents, by whatever name they are called in his State, and labor for the overthrow of the solid Democracy, who are opposed in all these things."

The "Cheap John's" Shocked.

The virtuous airs Democratic Senators are giving themselves over the "bargain" which the Republicans are supposed to have made with Mahone could hardly be surpassed in a Magdalene Asylum. Don't these gentlemen know, and know that everybody else knows, that the Democratic party, in whose name and behalf this virtuous indignation is flaunted, is a painted and bedizened trollop that has walked the streets for thirty years, trading with all comers, from the restless Free Soiler of 1850 to the fresh Greenbacker of to-day? The party has not earned an honest dollar in fifty years. Unpaid labor supported the Southern wing of it before the war, and Northern Democrats always bought the offices they held by answering the crack of the slave-driver's whip and yielding a boot licking support to an institution they did not and could not believe in. *They* talk of "bargains!" And with nose in the air! Why, the hypocrites know there isn't a thing about the old party that isn't for sale. And nothing anywhere that it won't buy if it can only pay in lottery tickets—political chances of the Kentucky and Louisiana sort.

Thirty years ago this very year of grace the Democratic party was standing on its head for joy over a successful dicker in offices in Massachusetts between themselves and the Free Soilers, they taking the Governor and giving the Free Soilers the Senator. Perhaps the fact that they got George S. Boutwell for Governor in return for making Charles Sumner Senator redeems the memory of that transaction. They have been standing in the market place ever since, Trade! Why, that party is hung all over with placards "For Sale," and, top of everything, the beguiling suggestion, "If you don't see what you want ask for it." There was never a party so poor in principle or weak in numbers that the Democrats could not strike up some sort of a trade with it; and it might be added, never a party that traded with them did not get cheated. In this city, where they have at least two factions always, there is never an election in which there isn't a race between them to see which will get first to market, and the faction that "gets left" invariably lifts up its hands and rolls up its eyes in horror at the idea of a "bargain and sale."

There may be states in the Union where they have not traded or offered to trade with the third party which, under various names—"Labor Reformers," "Greenbackers," "Nationals," etc., etc.—has had votes to sell during the past five or six years. If there are, we do not recall them. Flagrant instances of this sort of bargaining are Maine and California, where they sold out everything, and Ohio, Indiana and other Western States, where they undertook to divide the spoils and finally fell to quarreling over the division. Indeed, so strong is the habit or instinct—whichever it is—of trade, which possesses them, that they have been in some instances suspected even of trading with the Prohibitionists, which is about as incredible as the devil's taking holy-water in a barter with the priests. It was notorious that they traded constantly with the Greenbackers in the last Congress, and were more than ready, in the event of the Presidential election falling into the House and the hands of the Rev. De La Matyr, to trade with that statesman upon almost any terms. That they made advances to Senator Mahone no one doubts, and it is not improbable that we shall have before long the particulars of the negotiation from one of the parties.

In the face of these notorious facts Democratic Senators pretend to be shocked at the thought of a "bargain" between the Republicans in the Senate and the Virginia Anti-Bourbons. We published interviews with a few of them who happened to be in this city in Monday's *Tribune*. Senator Jonas, of Louisiana—where we presume political trading is unknown—says the reason why the Democrats are obstructing the public business is because they are "determined to defeat as disreputable a bargain as was ever made." Senator Jones, of Florida, says they are "fighting to prevent the delivery of the goods in the Republican bargain," putting it on very high ground. Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, is equally pronounced and positive. He says, with emphasis, that the Democratic Senators "will not give their express or implied sanction to what seems to be a bargain," while for his own part he "will never consent to any compromise with wrong." Senator Butler, of South Carolina, who has been openly and frequently charged with holding his seat in the Senate by the terms of a "bargain," takes the same high ground and says that, although they are anxious to go into executive session and confirm the nominations of the President, they will "never be a party to one of the most outrageous political bargains that was ever made."

And so the political Cheap Johns go on. Shocked beyond measure, all of them at the idea of a "political bargain." What a queer spectacle it is, to be sure. And they don't seem to know that their attitude is more amusing than impressive.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SARAH BERNHARDT'S profits from her tour in this country will not be less than $300,000.

EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL DEVENS has again taken a seat on the Massachusetts Supreme Court Bench.

THE Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* will erect a five-story building this summer at a cost of $60,000.

THE biggest men in the two greatest Governments on the face of the earth today spell their names with the same initial letter—Garfield and Gladstone.

THE Washington *Republican* improves on John Randolph's epigrammatic description of the national capital by saying that "Washington is a city of magnificent distances, drives, dead-beats and disappointments."

THE Cherokee Indians, the most civilized nation in the Indian Territory, number 20,000 actual citizens. It supports 107 schools, in which the instruction is given in English, a boys' high school, a girls' high school, an orphan asylum, an asylum for the insane, blind, and indigent, and other public institutions. Out of 5,189 men over 18 years of age, only sixteen are hunters and five fishermen, 3,548 are farmers, and the rest are professional men, merchants, mechanics and laborers. It will not do to call these fellows savages.

Among the Ben Hill episode, Ex-Senator Stockton of New Jersey says that he went to school with Don Cameron, and that he was one of the most courageous men he ever knew—rather more desirous of getting into danger than staying out.

"PERHAPS the members of the Legislature," says the Wilkesbarre *Record of the Times*, "have concluded not to pass any appropriation bills for the charitable institutions of the State and thus make necessary an extra session and another $1,000 salary to each of them. Before they finally conclude on this programme they had better send a committee to investigate the 'motive' of the Governor on this subject. It would be just like him not to have any motive at all in this direction. He is is not much of a circus man, and we think he would prefer to bear the ills of an unprovided State Treasury rather than invite others he knows not of by assembling the legislative menagerie in extra legislative session."

How It Was Done.

"How do you manage," said a lady to her friend, to appear so happy and good natured all the time? "I always have Parker's Ginger Tonic handy," was the reply, "and thus easily keep myself and family in good health. When I am well I always feel good natured." Read about it in another column. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 19-4t.

Why "We do it."

We offer you *Turmeleo's Dyspepsia Compound* because we *know* it will cure you. We are tired of seeing that sad, dispirited air, tired of seeing you suffer so when you have only to use the compound to find speedy relief. We know that this disease, Dyspepsia, unless cured, may continue for years, embittering your life and leading to an early decline. Then secure the Compound and be once more restored to life and vigor. Price, $1 per bottle; sample bottle, 15c. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 19-4t.

Given up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters, and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good."—*Salem Post.* Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 21-2t.

To Virtuosa's.

Every man feels better when the possessor of a fine picture, particularly if it is on the back of a hundred dollar note, and every man feels better after taking Spring Blossom, sure cure for Liver, Kidney and Bladder complaints. Prices 1.50, and trial bottles 10c. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 21-1t.

A Pacificator.

Half a dozen "Fried" in a box is a capital pacificator when your come home late, but when your wife or other members of the family have bilious fever or Colic, Spring Blossom is better. Prices $1.50, and trial bottles 10c. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa.

Latest news from Marion O., Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil triumphant, Mrs. Seigfried used it for severe cold and pain inside, relieved in a few minutes.

Geo. Mutchler, an old citizen says it beats everything he ever tried for Rheumatism.

Dan'l. Hoffman, farmer, a little south of Marion, says it cured him of a sore throat of 8 years standing.

Al. Runyan says he has been a great sufferer from Rheumatism and has tried scores of Remedies but all to no purpose, one bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has cured him entirely.

L. P. Fuller has used it for burns, and says its the Ikes Remedy. For sale by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa.

Not Exactly.

Have you been much at sea? No, not exactly, but my brother married an admirals daughter.

Were you ever in France? No, not exactly, but my mother's name was French.

Did you ever have the Rheumatism? No, not exactly, but my father has and be cured it with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

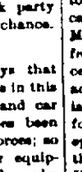
Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Penna.

Dont Forget.

It should not be forgotten that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is not only a sovereign remedy for Rheumatism, throat and lung complaints, piles, sorreness, ulcers, cuts, bruises and burns, but it is also highly esteemed in the stables of the land as a remedy for horses and cattle, diseases and hurts. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OPIUM And MORPHINE Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. Ten years established; 3000 cured. Write stating case. Dr. MARSH, Quincy, Mich. 21-4m



PENSIONS For SOLDIERS, widows, children, mothers or fathers. The undersigned has had ten years experience in the prosecution of Soldiers' claims, and is now prosecuting claims for INCREASE OF PENSION, BOUNTY, BACK PAY, and PATENTS procured for inventors. Soldiers and widows in need of counsel should write me, being careful to give their full address. Send 6 stamps for "The Citizen Soldier" and Pension laws. Address, W. W. PITTENGER, Washington, D. C. Pittenger & Parker, Attys. for claimants. 52-4m

C. V. GILLIS,

dealer in

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS,

FANCY GOODS, &C.

KANE PA.

Orphans' Court Sale.

ESTATE OF JAMES TAYLOR, DECEASED.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of McKean county, to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Friday the 6th day of May, 1881, the following piece or parcel of land situate in Wetmore township in said county: A piece of unseated land containing 100 acres in said division No. 313, of Warrant No. 3436.

Terms of sale—Cash on confirmation.

LOUISA T. MERCURY, Administratrix.

20-3t.

Land Office of the Bingham Estate.

WILLIAMSPORT, PENN'A, Feb'y 28, 1881.

All parts as are hereby cautioned against cutting upon the unsold lands of this estate without proper authority therefor. An unauthorized entry upon the lands of the estate, by any person, for any purpose, will make such person or persons liable to prosecution for trespass.

Persons who have bought or leased lands of this estate have deeds, contracts, or leases. The deeds give exact descriptions of the lands to which they refer, and the contracts and leases have on them drafts which show their location. All claims to rights or privileges on lands of this estate, not recognized by such evidences, are without foundation, and will not be recognized.

(v16-n16 tf.) ROBT. C. SIMPSON, Agent of the Trustees.

AGENTS WANTED for the best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. Immediate Publishing Co., Philada., Pa. 52-13m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fall and Winter Opening

1880.

JOSEPH & DORNBERG,

NO. 20 MAIN STREET,

ELDRED, PA.

The Largest and Most Complete Stock of

Ready-Made Clothing!

—GENTS'—

FURNISHING GOODS,

Boots, Shoes,

Hats, Caps, Etc.,

Ever Brought Into this County.

Call on us Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

F. S. Those wishing garments made to order can find the finest assortment of piece goods to select from. 44-1

A FACT!

Fresh Goods are Every Day Received at

H. L. WILSON'S STORE,

MAIN ST., SMETHPORT, PA.,

For the benefit of those who PAY CASH and get great bargains in all kinds of

CHOICE

Family Groceries,

PROVISIONS, ETC.

ALSO

Hams, Butter and Eggs Always Bought and Sold.

Teas, Coffees, Fruits, Willow and Wooden Ware.

Remember the place—the Wendel Store. 18-tf. H. L. WILSON.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.

PORTRAIT OF

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, contains the Extractive Principles of the Medicinal roots and herbs found to be the most efficacious for the special diseases of females. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate, and when its use is continued for a short time cures in a large, decided, a permanent one. Under no circumstances will it injure the system in any state of the female condition.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Falling of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequential spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness, and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport, Pa.

DR. HUTCHINSON'S

WORM DESTROYER

AN OLD AND TRIED REMEDY.

Removes the Worms and the conditions that keep them alive. We guarantee this to be true. We have hundreds of testimonials, and refer to the best of parents, proving conclusively there is no remedy equal to Dr. Hutchinson's Worm Destroyer to remove the Worms (all kinds, Round, Seat, Long and Pin), that infest the human system. Purge and keep them and give them to their suffering patients. There is no humbug or quackery about this thoroughly reliable medicine. 50c. per box.

A. W. WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Market and Front Streets, Philadelphia. 18-13t.

A Great Cause of Human Misery is the Loss

MANHOOD

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by self-abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By Dr. ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," etc.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. We have also a sure cure for Tape Worm.

Address the Publishers, THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 Ann St., New York, N. Y.; Post Office Box 4586. 6-14y.

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness and dispatch. Work promptly delivered at low prices. Send for estimates. All kinds of Type and Machinery for doing finest printing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at the store of

WM. HASKILL & SON,

MAIN ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

We have not the largest store in Smethport, but we have the LARGEST and BEST stock of GOODS.

We Are Daily Purchasing New Goods, And

OUR STOCK IS ALWAYS COMPLETE

WE KEEP AND SELL CHEAP.

DRY GOODS AND DRESS GOODS,

LADIES' AND GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

GENTS' AND YOUTHS'

READY-MADE CLOTHING

HATS,

CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

FANCY AND STAPLE

GROCERIES

THANKING OUR PATRONS for past favors, we shall strive to deserve a continuance of their patronage by fair and honorable dealing. Call and be convinced that we deal squarely by everybody.

William Haskill & Son.

J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,

Water Street. Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF

Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order.

HEADACHE & DYSPEPSIA

A CURE GUARANTEED, 25 CENTS BY USING

DR METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS

DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS are used considerably by a very short time both HEADACHE and DYSPEPSIA will vanish, leaving the system of causes of bile, producing a regular healthy action of the bowels.

A full size box of these valuable PILLS, with full directions for ascertaining the most prevalent symptoms that anyone can experience. The business is so easy to learn, and any one can make great profits from the start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys make large sums. Many have made in a single week more than can be realized in a month. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All particulars free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

a1-4m

J. W. REILLY

JOBBER AND GENERAL DEALER IN

Tobacco and Cigars,

PIPES, CIGAR CASES,

STATIONERY, &c.

Also, a Fine Stock of

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Constantly on Hand.

MAIN STREET, - - SMETHPORT, PA.

6-3m

TO THE LADIES.

The Ladies of Smethport and vicinity are requested to call and examine the new and desirable stock of

MILLINERY GOODS

FALL AND WINTER STYLES

Just opened by MISS E. CARSON.

Ladies' Underwear, Hosiery, Fine Rucking, Laces, Veiling, Knitting Silk, Woolen Yarns, Etc.,

All orders promptly executed with neatness and dispatch.

Goods ordered when not on hand.

Prices warranted to please.

Miss E. CARSON.

Over GILLIS & MACFARLANE'S Hardware Store, Main street, Smethport, Pa. 17-tf

All kinds of Job Work done at this office.

HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered. Thereby always keeping yourself from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want men, women, boys or girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 5-1y

$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and we start you. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys make large sums. Many have made in a single business week more than can be realized in a month. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All particulars free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

L. W. MASON

Is daily receiving some of the finest HEATING STOVES ever brought to Smethport, which he is selling at close cost, but for a small per cent for cash.

SHELF GOODS.

A full line of shelf goods usually kept in a hardware store, and sold at the lowest possible price.

Step into Mason's and examine the RANGES manufactured by Quimby Bros, Troy, N. Y. They are the best in the market.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., April 21, 1881.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

Wall paper at Specht & Sasse's. 19-tf.

M. E. Beebe, of Buffalo, was in town yesterday.

Every variety and style of wall paper at Specht & Sasse's. 19-tf.

Driving logs is the order of the day with lumbermen just now.

A. Reilly has gone to the city to buy furniture for his new hotel.

Robert King is undergoing an attack of the mumps, which keeps him housed up.

Headache cured for 25 cents by Dr. Mottaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. 19-tf.

The roads are getting tolerably passable and pleasure rides will soon be in order.

Joseph Post, of Bradford township, was in the city Tuesday, as jolly and good natured as ever.

Mr. A. Hyland is confined to his room in the Wright House from an overdose of the mumps.

Mason has just received the finest line of bird cages ever brought to this market. Call and see them.

Nails, house trimmings, corn plows, horse hoes, plows, cultivators, for sale at bottom prices at Mason's.

Drilling has commenced at the well on the Hussey farm on Marvin creek. It is down one hundred feet.

Our people will have the pleasure of listening to the lecture of Mrs. Livermore on Friday evening, April 29th.

If you are in need of wall paper do not forget that Specht & Sasse have just received an immense stock. 19-tf

Cambria Range. L. W. Mason sells the Cambria Range and it beats them all. You will be convinced by looking it over.

Alf. Colegrove is about as happy as man can wish to be, the cause of it being the arrival of a bouncing ten-pound boy.

A larger, better and cheaper assortment of tinware and hardware cannot be found in this or any other State than at J. C. Hamlin's.

—Headache, all Bilious Disorders, Dyspepsia, and Constipation cured by Dr. Mottaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Price 25 cents. 19-tf.

—For any article of tinware look at the new stock just received at J. C. Hamlin's store, and the prices cannot be beat by the manufacturers.

The last pocket book containing $61, advertised in last week's paper, was found by Prof. Farmer and returned to its owner, Mr. Welsh, of Eldred. You see it pays to advertise.

Everything in the line of tinware kept in a first-class store can be found at the store of J. C. Hamlin, and at prices that can't be beat. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

J. H. Gray, who is acting as agent for J. & R. H. Woodburn, is moving his stock of general merchandise into the Abbey building on Main street. He has been doing business near the lower depot.

We acknowledge the receipt of a handsomely gotten up invitation from the Masonic fraternity of Olean to attend a Reception Musicale Promenade Concert, Ball and Banquet to be held this evening in their parlors in Olean.

Col. J. A. Ege, of the Exchange Bank, has recently been the recipient of a handsome donation from the Government of $800 and a yearly income as a pension on account of wounds received in the late war. We congratulate the Colonel in his good fortune.—*Star.*

To-morrow evening at the Opera House will be given a sugar party and ball. This being the first of the season no doubt it will be largely attended, and a good time may be looked for as the gentlemen at the head of the affair are sure to make it pass off smoothly and pleasantly.

—We call special attention to the article headed "Election of County Superintendents." It is well worth a perusal by those interested in the schools of our county, and should be followed by the directors in the selection of a County Superintendent of the public schools.

—Saturday last as Daniel Kelly was working on a scaffolding surrounding a newley-constructed tank at Colegrove, the assistant foreman accidentally knocked the underpinning from directly beneath where Mr. Kelly was standing, precipitating him to the ground causing injuries from which he died Tuesday. His remains were taken to Olean for interment.

Thos. A. McKean, familiarly known as "Black Tom," who has been languishing in the bastile for a few weeks awaiting trial for an assault with intent to kill one Fanny White of Bradford, was discharged owing to error in the indictment, and on oath of E. H. Burchill was re-arrested by Constable Burlingame charged with assault and battery. Bail was fixed at $300. As he is a desperate character perhaps it will be as well to keep him in durance vile until he can be more thoroughly disposed of.

We like enterprise in any business man, yet when a man so far overreaches himself as to go entirely outside of legitimate business to the detriment of his neighbors, that is carrying enterprise to the extreme. However, neighbors, go and look at other's prices and work, then call and examine ours, and if we cannot do better work at lower prices, we'll close up shop. By-the-way, all persons dealing drugs or stationery will do well to give us a call, as we are selling them at cost.

—At a meeting of the Directors of the Smethport Water Company held at the office of B. D. Hamlin & Son April 7th, 1881, there were present, B. D. Hamlin, H. Hamlin, Wm. Haskell, A. B. Armstrong and B. F. Wright. H. Hamlin was elected President and B. F. Wright Secretary for the ensuing year. A resolution was passed that they proceed at once to make the necessary surveys and purchase of land and push the work forward as fast as possible.

For Rent.

Jas. Taylor farm. Refer to Mrs. L. T. Medbery or David Sterritt on Main street. 12-tf

Sugar Festival.

A sugar party will be given at the camp of Mr. A. P. Brewer, Norwich, Pa., on Tuesday, April 26. It is arranged for a very praiseworthy object. The proceeds are to be given to purchase a table, pall etc. necessary for funeral occasions. Warm sugar will be ready for all who may come at any time during the day.

A cordial invitation is extended to all. The pleasant situation of this sugar bush, is of itself quite an attraction.

Donation Benefit.

The members of the Methodist Episcopal church are making great preparations for their donation to be held at Kittredge Opera House on the evening of April the 28th. It is to be a donation for the benefit of their pastor, Rev. W. B. Wagoner and his family, and should, which it no doubt will be, largely attended, as Rev. Wagoner has worked long and faithfully in the cause of christianism in Smethport, and should be remembered now a chance is offered to repay him partly for the zeal manifested in his following.

A meeting of the committee will be held at the M. E. church on Monday evening, the 25th inst. to make permanent arrangements, and as many as can are requested to be present.

Salary of County Commissioners.

A bill has been introduced into the House for regulating the salaries of county commissioners all over the state upon the basis of population. In counties having a population of one hundred thousand and less than one hundred and fifty thousand each commissioner is to have a fixed salary of $1,000 per annum, in counties having seventy-five thousand and less than one hundred thousand, $800, in counties having fifty thousand and under seventy-five thousand, $400. Now, some counties have the pay of the said officers fixed at a certain sum per annum, but in the great majority the commissioners charge a certain sum per day, along with the mileage, and hence the salaries vary in accordance as services may be rendered.

Convocation at St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

The clergy of the Erie and Warren Deaneries, are summoned to meet in the Episcopal church, at this place on Tuesday next, 26th inst.

The Rev. H. Q. Miller, Secy of the Warren Deanery, has forwarded the following programme:

Tuesday evening service at 7.30 o'clock, and sermon by the Rev G. A. Carstensen, Rector of Christ Church, Meadville.

Wednesday 9 a. m. business meeting, and reports of the Dean. Wednesday 10:30 a. m., service and Holy Communion; Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Lightner, of Oil City. 3:30 p. m., business meeting and essays on "The Offertory—an act of worship"—by Rev. Mr. Roberts of Erie, and Rev. Mr. Putnam of Bradford. Wednesday 7:30 p. m., service and missionary addresses, by Dean Purdon, of Titusville, and Dean Getz, of Warren.

All are cordially invited to attend these services, and also the business meetings, to hear the reports, essays and discussions.

The Easter Feast.

Last Sunday was a bright Easter-Day, and drew many people out to the churches. A very large congregation assembled at St. Luke's Episcopal church, at 11 a. m. for the full Easter Service. The anthems for the day were omitted owing to necessary absence of some of the members of the choir, but the old familiar hymns and tunes were sung heartily by the congregation. The Rector did not preach a prepared sermon, but briefly gave the Easter-lesson from the Angels message on the first Easter Day:- "He is risen; He is not here." The Sunday School festival was held at 10 a. m. After Easter carols and a service, the story of the Resurrection was told to the children, in a plain simple way, and the short service closed with gifts of beautiful Easter-cards, and colored eggs, gorgeous in dyes and symbolic pictures. Flowers were sent in profusion by the ladies and classes of the Sunday School, and were arranged in fine taste about the Altar and Font. A gold cross and crown, prepared by Mr. Alexander, shone out with great brilliancy, and was surrounded by white hangings, trimmed with smilax and roses. There were four services during the day.

Obituary.

DIED—At Smethport, April 17, 1881, in the 76th year of her age, ORRA L. HAMLIN, relict of Orlo J. Hamlin.

The deceased was a daughter of John Cogswell, a Connecticut farmer. While on a visit to her uncle the late Jonathan Colegrove, her husband made her acquaintance and they were married in the year 1826. They at once commenced housekeeping in a part of the building in which she died, having resided in the same house and never having lived in any other for a period of 53 years.

Mrs. Hamlin was a model of the type of a domestic woman. The love of her family dwarfed all other considerations. Her personal pleasure and comfort was not thought of when the wants of those around her were made known.

Her husband was for many long years a confirmed invalid and of a condition of disease which rendered him exacting in his demands on his attendants. His wife, who has just departed, never hesitated or faltered in the performance of the most assiduous care. Her greatest joy was to be at his side ready to administer to any demand. In this incessant labor and care she became broken, but never complained or repined.

The deceased left three children, who will ever remember that she was a good and devoted wife and mother, and a large circle of acquaintances and friends who will not forget her blessed example and influence.

"Calm on the bosom of thy God,
Fair spirit! rest thee now;
E'en while with ours thy footsteps trod,
His seal was on thy brow.

"Dust to its narrow house beneath,
Soul to its place on high!
They who have seen thy look in death,
No more may fear to die."

ELECTION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

SOME SUGGESTIONS TO DIRECTORS.

Among all the important duties pertaining to the office of school-director, there is none more weighty and of more far-reaching influence than that of electing the men into whose hands the interests of our public schools for the three years shall be entrusted. The time for this election will soon be at hand, and a mistake or a neglect of duty here may do an injury to our schools which no amount of subsequent labor and zeal can undo. What an efficient, active superintendent may do can be seen in the schools of Quincy, St. Louis, and, we are proud to say, in some of the counties of our own State; while in counties immediately adjoining to these may be seen the sad results of incompetent supervision. There is in some quarters a strong feeling that the office of County Superintendent should be abolished; and if it is to be filled by men such as are sometimes elected to it, it is difficult to prove its necessity. The most effective way of meeting these enemies of our public school system is to put our schools into the hands of men whose qualifications are unquestioned.

Teaching is a science by itself, of equal rank with the science of law, medicine, or theology. The qualifications necessary in a superintendent of schools are therefore determined by the nature of this science, and by the duties peculiar to the office in distinction from those of the teacher.

Unquestionably the first and most important qualification of a superintendent is thorough scholarship. Whilst it seldom happens that much learning maketh a man mad, there is no calling in life in which a little learning is so dangerous a thing as the profession of teaching. Superficial scholarship is the bane of our school system, and has always tended to drag down the profession beneath the dignity of the other "learned professions." Nothing would be more unfortunate than to have the highest position of the profession pass into the hands of men whose scholarship does not command the respect of the leading men of other professions. Nothing has a stronger tendency to drive able and scholarly young men out of the profession than the folly of subjecting them to the humiliation of having incompetent superintendents dictate to them. Ignorance and wickedness "in high places" are equally despicable. Such men's arrogance and arbitrariness are generally in an inverse ratio to their intelligence. They often have one idea less than the much despised "man of one idea."

There is a wide-spread notion that all that is required in a teacher is a thorough acquaintance with the branches he is to teach, and that scholarship in the higher branches is of little account to a teacher in elementary schools. Some men are entertaining the same opinion with regard to the intellectual qualifications necessary for a superintendent. They imagine that if he has a fair acquaintance with the branches in which he must examine teachers he is qualified for the position. Few errors are more pernicious to the interests of our schools. If the experience of centuries has taught us that a young man must spend two or three years in the special work of preparing for college, and then spend four years more at college in the study of the ancient languages and the elements of science, and subsequently another two or three years in a law school, a medical school or a theological seminary, in order to be successful in any of the learned professions, we ought certainly to expect of one who holds a high position in the profession of teaching more than a mere acquaintance with the common branches, a smattering of algebra and geometry, together with a little Latin and less Greek."

Besides general scholarship in the higher branches, there is needed also special acquaintance with the studies strictly professional. No man is qualified to hold the position of superintendent who has not a thorough knowledge of the history of teaching as a science, from the age of Greece and Rome to the present time. This is just as essential to the teacher as church history, the history of law and the history of medicine are to the theologian, the lawyer, and the physician. A man's views are very narrow before he has studied the history of his profession. Many a "new method" would not be experimented on in our schools, if teachers and superintendents had a better acquaintance with the history of education. They would find that many of these methods, so far from being new, had been tried and found wanting in other countries and other ages. They would possibly make less account of brick and mortar, less of machinery, and more of brains, in the school-room.

Besides the history of education as a science, it would seem to be necessary for one who is to be entrusted with the superintendency of schools to have a thorough knowledge of the science of the human mind. The most important element in education is not the imparting of knowledge, but the training of the faculties of the mind. No teacher can teach intelligently without a thorough knowledge of the nature of the mind and the operation of its various faculties. Who would think of employing a physician in his family who knows nothing of the structure of the human body and the functions of its different parts? What the science of physiology is to the physician, mental science is to the teacher. We should at once feel that we were committing a great wrong if we allowed an incompetent physician to trifle with our children's health, and yet we seldom hesitate to allow a quack in the school-room to trifle with their immortal souls. We say it not by way of figure of speech when we assert that fully one-third of the teachers employed in the public schools are not qualified to have in hand the training of immortal souls. Fully one-half of them know absolutely nothing of mental science. We venture to say that in the western part of the State counties can be found in which there are not more than half a dozen teachers whose knowledge of mental science extends beyond the limits of our ordinary text-books on the subject. What is more astounding still, is the fact there are county superintendents who, to our certain knowledge, have no work on mental science in their libraries, and who, if they were to be required to pass an examination on the subject, would imagine they saw "the hand writing on the wall."

What right have we to expect that our schools will accomplish what they ought to accomplish, as long as those who are to have them in charge are totally ignorant of the very elements of the science of teaching? How can we hope that our schools will prosper, as long as superintendents themselves are utterly incompetent to pass intelligent judgment on teachers' work? We are aware that there are many noted exceptions to these remarks. But it cannot be denied that in many of our counties there are superintendents utterly unqualified for their work. The salary paid in most counties is sufficient to command good talent. There is no reason why we should not have in every county, in the office of superintendent, a man with a full collegiate education, or at least a thorough normal-school training.

Besides being a thorough scholar, it would seem necessary that a superintendent should be himself a successful teacher. Regardless of higher considerations, it is but a matter of justice to teachers that he who is invested with the authority of dictating to them, should at least himself be able to carry out his own suggestions successfully. He should not be of the number of those for whom "it is easier to teach twenty what were good to be done, than be one of the twenty to follow their own teaching." He should be a man of experience in teaching schools of various grades and character. It is not number of years, but the various character of his work, that gives value to a man's experience.

Another qualification that we should naturally look for in a superintendent, is the faculty of skillful management. If he is a successful teacher, and his scholarship is unquestioned, but has not the gift of wise, careful management and practical tact, he will not be able to meet successfully many of the obligations which the office imposes on him. His advice is sought by directors with regard to school architecture, furniture and text books, as well as with regard to financial difficulties in school matters, and the best methods of meeting them. If he has not sound, practical judgment, as well as skill in the management of financial matters, his suggestions may be the means of involving school districts unnecessarily in debts that will embarrass the successful workings of their schools for years thereafter. Often, by careful management of a few things, all the other complicated parts of the machinery of school work run successfully. Hadrian is said to have used only one spur on his horse, because he knew if he made one side of his horse run the other would not lag behind. The principle has its application in school work. No amount of zeal and labor can make up for the lack of practical judgment and tact.

A superintendent should, furthermore, be a man of great energy and zeal, endowed with the power of inspiring teachers and school officers with enthusiasm. His success will largely depend on his power of enlisting the interest of teachers and directors in the measures which he desires to have carried out. Enthusiasm, guided by sober, practical judgment, is the momentum with which a man moves in his calling. Aristotle says: "Mere thought moves nothing." The thought that shake mankind are thoughts glowing with the fire of enthusiasm. No man can accomplish much in a work that requires the harmonious co-operation of other men, without having the power of inspiring them with his zeal. This is a special gift of some men. It shows in a superintendent in the success with which he gets up educational meetings, particularly local and county institutes. The superintendent who can not succeed in interesting directors sufficiently to attend the annual county institute and take an active part in its exercises, who can not even enlist sufficient interest among teachers in institute work to induce them to hold local or district institutes, lacks one of the most essential qualifications for his office. The superintendent is directly responsible for the interest manifested in educational matters among teachers and directors.

It is clearly the duty of every director at the coming election to give his support to the man who is best qualified for the office, regardless of the individual interests of the several candidates. The office should not be given to the man who needs it financially, but to the one who will fill it most satisfactorily. If a man can not make a living in any other position, his claims on the office of county superintendent ought not to be strong. The law has wisely made provision in other ways for the support of those who can not earn a living. It is bad economy to support the poor by putting them into office. To rob the children of an entire county for the purpose of affording a living to a man who is not qualified for the position is, to say the least, cruel charity—"a deed of pious crime."

Such considerations, unfortunately, have weight with some directors. This is particularly the case with candidates who have held the office for a few terms. They have become intimately acquainted with all the directors of the county. They are on terms of friendship with them all. In such cases, directors often allow considerations of personal friendship and sympathy for the candidate to outweigh the higher considerations of the interests of the schools. No director who wishes to act conscientiously in the matter can do this. Merit alone must weigh. The law of the "survival of the fittest" here becomes a moral law.

There is, beyond a doubt, a great deal of third rate talent now found in the office of county superintendent. This is particularly the case in counties where the office has been held for a number of years by the same person. With the exception of a few of the larger counties, in which the salary is sufficient always to command the services of men of ability, the same person ought not to have the office for more than three, or, at most, four terms in succession. It is generally found that after a man has had the office for nine years he loses zeal and enthusiasm, and settles down into a mechanical routine, and uses the office mainly as a means of making a living. The teachers finally get so thoroughly accustomed to his plans and methods of examining that they can, to a large extent, know before hand what questions they are expected to answer at the next examination. If he is a man whose executive faculties outnumber his ideas, the result will be that in the course of nine years the teachers who have no originality themselves, from a mere desire to gain his good will, will slavishly carry out his dictates and become his favorites; whilst those who are men of originality and tact, and will exercise them sometimes regardless of his suggestions, will incur his displeasure. The consequence is that he forms the habit, in his examinations, of sinning against the principle of rendering unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's. His partiality puts a premium on mediocrity, and drives talent out of the country, if not out of the profession.

After a man has had the office for nine years, unless he be a man of eminent scholarship, there is little doubt that a change is for the better. A new man will work with new enthusiasm and new methods. The science of teaching has made rapid progress in the last ten years. For the reason we find that a great many of our superintendents, who have held the office for nine or twelve years, are antiquated in their educational views. We have a larger number of men with a full collegiate education in the public schools than we had ten years ago. It is possible that in counties where nine years ago the office was given to a man with little more than a common school education, there can now be obtained a man of thorough scholarship, who is fully up the times in educational matters. Where this is the case, there should be no hesitation in making a change in the office.

Sometimes, when men feel that they can not retain the office any longer on the strength of merit, being wise in their generation, they display the wisdom of the unjust steward in making friends when the time comes for re-election. By doing illegal favors to those whose vote they need, to retain their position—violating the letter of the law without fulfilling its spirit—they endeavor to put directors under obligations to support them, regardless of qualifications. "The wish is father to the thought," when we say that such cases are few. But where they do occur, it is the duty of every director who is worthy of his position, to disregard such imaginary obligations, knowing that no favor can put him under obligation to commit a wrong. Where there is a poor superintendent, there will continue, as a necessary consequence, to be poor schools—until thorns bring forth grapes, and thistles bear figs. The school directors are responsible for it.

If a man asks for re-election, the first question should be, whether he did all for the good of the schools that could have been done; whether he showed a deep interest in the progress of teachers and the advancement of their pupils, by close, frequent and diligent supervision. They will ask themselves whether he carefully reported to them any irregularities in the schools which it fell within their province to correct. There is no reason why a superintendent should not send a written report of the conditions of the schools to the secretary of the board, immediately after visiting the schools of the district. If, instead of this, he was in the habit of waiting to report the mistakes and short-comings of teachers and directors, which should have been promptly corrected, until he made his annual report to the State Superintendent—speaking, perhaps, with the director who is his next-door neighbor but once a year, on school matters, and then by way of Harrisburg. If, in addition to this, he is a man of ordinary attainments and little enthusiasm, there is no risk in making a change in the office. It is not probable that he is superior to the other candidates for the office. No honest director can allow himself to vote for an inferior candidate on the ground of personal friendship or past favors received from him. Directors have in their hands the sacred interests of our children's education; they have no right to abuse the influence and rights which the office confers on them, so as to favor the unqualified candidate, who happens to be a personal friend, or oppose the qualified candidate, because he happens to be a stranger to them personally. A director who will thus abuse his rights, commits an offense that is morally as reprehensible as if he appropriated public funds in his care to do favors to friends. —*Pennsylvania School Journal.*

SALE OF THE B., N. Y. & P.

INCLUDING SEVERAL RAILROADS AND 18,000 ACRES IN M'KEAN COUNTY.

The Buffalo papers of Tuesday say the sale of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia railroad has been consummated. The purchaser is Mr. Archer M. Martin, of the banking house of Clark, Post & Martin of New York, the senior member of the firm being also at the head of a wealthy banking house in Philadelphia. Mr. Martin represents a very strong and wealthy syndicate of New York, Philadelphia and foreign bankers and capitalists. The sale was perfected by Sherman S. Jewett, Esq., President of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia railroad company, upon the following terms, as given a Courier reporter by Mr. Jewett. A controlling interest of all the stock was sold at par. The sale included the stock of the city of Buffalo, amounting to $700,000, the city being given the option to go in and sell at those figures or not. By a unanimous vote of the Common Council yesterday it was decided to dispose of the stock on the terms named in the sale. The road extends from Buffalo to Emporium, a distance of 121 miles, and the total amount of the stock is 23,500 shares.

The sale to the syndicate also includes a very large amount of other valuable property as follows: The Olean, Bradford & Warren narrow gauge railroad, running to Bradford, a distance of twenty-three miles and now being extended a distance of forty miles to Warren, at a cost of $500,000. The twenty-three miles of this road now in operation cost $300,000. The sale also includes the Kendall & Eldred narrow gauge railroad, running from Kendall to Eldred, a distance of eighteen miles, which cost to build it $150,000; also the McKean railroad running from Larrabees up to the coal mines, a distance of twenty-one miles; also the property of the Buffalo Coal Company, which includes 16,000 acres of coal lands and mines already in operation and undeveloped. This property was sold all together and the amounts paid for it were in accordance with the appended figures:

Buffalo New York & Philadelphia railroad	$1,200,000
Olean, Bradford & Warren railroad	300,000
Kendall & Eldred railroad	150,000
McKean & Buffalo railroad	250,000
Buffalo Coal Company	450,000
Total	$2,350,000

This amount does not include the first mortgage bonds of $2,000,000 and the second mortgage bonds of $1,000,000, and the sale is subject to these bonds. The disposal of the property, however, on such excellent terms e will greatly strengthen and enhance the value of the bonds. The terms of payment are that the purchaser should pay over to Mr. Jewett for the stockholders ten per cent. of the purchase price on the completion of the sale, and ten per cent. every thirty days until all has been paid, the purchasers being given the option of paying the whole amount at any one time if they should so elect; the property to remain in possession and under the management of the original owners until every dollar has been paid. The first ten percent., amounting to $465,000, has already been paid over to Mr. Jewett, who will pay the amount over to the stockholders just as soon as all the details and formalities of the sale are complied with. Mr. Jewett has been made trustee to receive all moneys and pay over the same, and he will use the utmost care in this important matter. It is more than likely the syndicate will pay over the full amount of the purchase money within the next sixty days.

The final disposition of the property remains unexplained, at least so far as the public is concerned. It is enough to know that the sale cannot but be of great benefit to the city, and the sale of the bonds of the company held by the city will put a great deal of money into the treasury which can be used to retire the city bonds issued to raise money for the purchase of the stock. There can be no doubt but that the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia railroad will soon be the Buffalo end of another trunk line to the East, but what great corporation will dictate its management yet remains to be announced.

Under the management of Mr. Jewett the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia railroad was put in the finest possible condition from one end of the road to the other. All the tracks are steel rails and the road bed is as good as any in the country. At the time of the sale, negotiations were pending with reference to the purchase by the company of the property bounded by Exchange, Louisiana, Seneca and Michigan Streets, with a view to running their trains to Michigan street, where a new depot would of course be erected when the desirable property should have been acquired. All the advantages thus acquired will, of course, accrue to the new owners.

The extension of the Olean, Bradford & Warren railroad form Bradford to Warren, a distance of forty miles, is now in process of construction. It is to cost $300,000. The present probabilities indicate that the road will terminate at Kinzua, twenty-seven miles from Bradford, and there connect with the Buffalo, Pittsburgh & Western railroad's branch from Warren to Salamanca. The last named road is building now, and if the construction reaches Kinzua as soon as that of the Olean, Bradford & Warren, they will connect and use one track into Warren.

Judicial Apportionment.

The Apportionment Committee have agreed upon the following districts for this State. The bill is now before the Senate and will probably pass. There are fifty-one districts. Those marked (*) are the present districts. It will be seen that McKean is to be a separate district. This will do away with our Associate Judges as none are elected where one county composes the district.

1. Philadelphia.*
2. Lancaster.*
3. Northampton.*
4. McKean.
5. Allegheny.*
6. Erie*
7. Bucks.*
8. Northumberland.*
9. Cumberland.*
10. Westmoreland.*
11. Luzerne.*
12. Dauphin.
13. Bradford.*
14. Fayette.
15. Chester.*
16. Bedford, Somerset and Fulton.
17. Tioga.
17. Forrest and Jefferson.
19. York.*
20. Union, Snyder and Juniata.
21. Schuylkill.*
22. Wayne and Pike.*
23. Berks.*
24. Blair.
25. Potter, Cameron, Elk and Clinton.
26. Wyoming, Sullivan, Montour and Columbia.*
27. Washington and Greene.
28. Venango.*
29. Lycoming.*
30. Crawford.*
31. Lehigh.*
32. Delaware.*
33. Armstrong.*
34. Susquehanna.*
35. Mercer.*
36. Beaver.
37. Warren.
38. Montgomery.*
39. Franklin.
40. Indiana.*
41. Huntingdon and Perry.
42. Adams.*
43. Monroe and Carbon.*
44. Lackawanna.*
45. Butler.
46. Clearfield.
47. Cambria.
48. Lawrence.
49. Lebanon.
50. Mifflin and Centre.
51. Clarion.

Dentistry.

Dr. F. F. Lewis wishes to announce to the public that he will be at the Wright House on Monday, April 18, 1881, and remain during the week to administer to wants of those suffering from decayed teeth. Teeth removed without pain, and new sets furnished at reasonable rates and on short notice.

Farm For Sale.

A valuable farm situated about eight miles above Smethport on Marvin creek, containing 140 acres under good state of cultivation, with a nice young orchard, three barns and a good spring of water, is offered for sale. Inquire of

C. V. GILLIS, Kane, Pa. W. T. CALLAR, Smethport, Pa. 13-tf

MARRIED.

MANLIN—HOWARD.—At the residence of the bride's parents near Florence Valley, April 4, 1881, by Rev. A. Brunson, Mr. Albert Manlin, of Sugar Lake, Pa., and Miss Eva E. Howard, of Florence Valley, Pa.

TYLER—CHAMBERLAIN.—At the home of the bride's parents in East Smethport, by Rev. A. Brunson, April 17, 1881, Mr. Charles D. Tyler, of Lumbard, Pa., and Miss Ella E. Chamberlain.

H. W. RUBIN,

Dealer in

Gold and Silver Watches,

—JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.—

Having employed a first-class Watchmaker and Engraver, I am now prepared to do all manner of

ENGRAVING

and such work as belongs to the trade.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

I have also on hand a fine assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS'

FURNISHING Goods.

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

DRUGS,

PATENT MEDICINES.

School Books, Blank Books.

Stationery,

Fancy Goods.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

NEWS DEPOT AND CIRCULATING LIBRARY CAN BE FOUND AT THE

DRUG AND BOOK STORE

—OF—

A. B. ARMSTRONG,

Smethport, Pa.

ALFRED STURDEVENT

Has removed his

BARBER SHOP

into the front part of L. S. Gleason's store,

Main St., SMETHPORT, PA.,

Where he has improved facilities for

SHAVING & HAIR-DRESSING

—Also dealer in—

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

WHY DO YOU

Go away from home to

Buy Harness Goods

when you can get

BETTER BARGAINS AT HOME.

I employ none but

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN,

And my work is WARRANTED to be of the most durable kind.

These goods are all handmade by first-class workmen and with first-class material, using both Hemlock and Oak tanned leather.

CALL AT MY SHOP and I will convince you that I can do better by you than can any foreign dealers.

I. S. GLEASON

Smethport, Pa. April 14, 1879

COME TO STAY!

Bergstresser,

THE ARTIST,

Has returned to Smethport, and is ready to take the pictures of the people by wholesale or retail. He has come to stay, and will furnish

PHOTOGRAPHS

OR

FERREOTYPES

Life-Like and Well Finished,

to old and new patrons, at reasonable rates. For the present he will occupy the old "Mills Gallery" until he can put up a new building.

LARABEE GREENHOUSE,

has more plants than ever, and finer.

Winter Blooming Plants

IN MANY VARIETIES.

Cut Flowers to Order or in Designs.

J. C. HAMLIN & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

HARDWARE, STOVES, Etc.

CUTLERY,

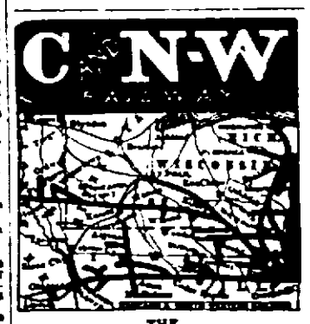
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PAINTS,

OILS, GLASS, PUTTY,

SHELF FURNITURE and TIN-WARE.

JOB WORK of all kinds done on short notice and at reasonable rates.

SMETHPORT, cor. Church and Main.



THE

Chicago & Northwestern Rail'y

IS THE

OLDEST! BEST CONSTRUCTED! BEST EQUIPPED! AND HENCE THE

LEADING RAILWAY

OF THE

WEST & NORTHWEST.

It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizonia, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and the

Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Leadville, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Deadwood, Sioux City,

Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all points in the Territories, and the West. Also, near Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Kewaukee, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Wells, Fargo, Brunswick, Winona, LaCrosse, Dorchester, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin, and the Northwest.

At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & Northwestern and the U. P. Rys depart from, arrive at and use the same Joint Union Depot.

At Chicago, close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago & Grand Trunk Rys., and the Michigan and Pan Handle Routes.

Close connections made at Junction Points. It is the only line running

PULLMAN HOTEL DINING CARS

BETWEEN

Chicago & Council Bluffs.

Pullman Sleepers of all Night Trains.

Ticket agents selling via Chicago via this road. Examine your tickets, and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

If you wish the best Traveling Accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route.

IF NO AGENT WILL TAKE NO OTHER.

All Ticket Agents sell tickets by this line.

MARVIN HUGHITT,

49-17 V. P. & Gen. Man., Chicago.

Auditors' Report.

WETMORE TOWNSHIP. Supervisors' Account. F. J. Glass and J. F. Lawson, Supervisors.

	Dr.	
Rec'd for St. Mary's State road	$ 788 96	
Rec'd for special road fund	816 15	
Rec'd for Regular road fund	1,847 99	
	$3,353 01	
	Cr.	
Pd for St. Mary's State road		$ 788 96
Pd Special road fund		816 15
Pd Regular road fund		2,086 99
		$3,692 11
		3,353 01
Indebtedness of Township		$ 343 10

POORMASTER'S ACCOUNT.
WM. WILKINS, Poormaster.

	Dr.	
Bal. on hand at last settlement	$ 26 04	
Rec'd from Collector	99 25	
Rec'd from County Treasurer	294 46	
	$419 74	
	Cr.	
Paid Orders		$ 87 99
Paid by County Treasurer		291 45
Orders not paid		36 15
Balance on hand		26 25
Commission on money		13 90
		$473 10
		419 74
Indebtedness of Township		$ 53 36

B. J. COLLINS, DAVID HOWELLS, J. T. GRIFFITH, } Auditors.

WM. HUBBARD, Town Clerk. 21-3t

Auditors' Report.

STATEMENT of Smethport Borough Funds for the year 1880.

H. L. BURLINGAME, Treas., in account with Road Fund:

	Dr.	
Bal. Rec'd from ex-Treas. Haskill on per last report	$ 44 36	
Rec'd from Collector F. G. Richmond	2953 97	
	$2997 46	
	Cr.	
Paid interest on bonds No. 16 and 18		$ 12 00
Paid State tax on loans		1 20
Treasurers Com. on $2,2 30 at 2 per cent.		47
Balance due the Fund		2943 79
		$2997 46

Bonds with coupons outstanding $400.

H. L. BURLINGAME, Treas., in account with Road Funds.

	Dr.	
Bal. Rec'd from ex-Treas. Haskill on per last report	$ 120 00	
Rec'd from Col. F. G. Richmond	1,134 34	
Licenses received from Bergen Knapp	39 00	
	$1,293 13	
	Cr.	
Orders taken up and cancelled	$1,140 00	
Commission on $1,140 00 at 2 per cent.	22 80	
Balance due the Fund	130 33	
	$1,293 13	

A. STURDEVENT and FRANK EBERS, Overseers, in account with Poor Fund:

	Dr.	
Balance Rec'd as per report 1879	$ 198 17	
Tax duplicate year 1880	787 34	
Overseers' services, time Hamilton as wages for railroad work	5 67	
	$991 08	
	Cr.	
Remembrance on duplicate	$ 11 17	
Medical attendance	21 00	
Medicines	22 00	
Printing	20 75	
Clothing	20 00	
Boarding J. Ritz	26 00	
Boarding Connolly	20 00	
Boarding J. Hamilton	208 00	
Boarding Ehmen	1 50	
Boarding transient	1 50	
Janitor's fees (Smith)	6 00	
Attorney's services (Harrison)	10 00	
Collector's Com. 4 per cent. on $746 17	27 70	
Commissioners' services	20 00	
F. Kasson, 1 years services	30 00	
Balance due the Fund	284 66	
	$991 08	

RESOURCES APRIL 12, 1881.

Due from A. Sturdevent	$120 00
Due from F. Ebers	170 00
Due from H. L. Burlingame, Col. 1880	30 32
	$324 32

INDEBTEDNESS APRIL 12, 1881.

Due Hugh Glenn, April 12, 1881	$ 30 00
Due J. K. Odell, April 6, 1881	10 00
Due J. R. Armstrong, April 9, 1881	20 00
Due J. A. Harrison, April 5, 1881	20 00
Expenses over resources	243 32
	$324 32

We, the auditors, having examined the accounts and vouchers pertaining to the several funds do find them as above stated, April 19th, 1881.

J. FRANKLIN,
J. L. SHEFFIELD,
Auditors.

19-3t

A CONGRESSMAN'S LOT.

IS NOT A HAPPY ONE: THE PEOPLE'S CLERK AND ERRAND BOY.

The salaries of Senators and Congressmen are not sufficient to enable them to employ private secretaries unless they have no need of their salaries for support. Those who are wealthy, and have much business besides that of their official position, or who are willing to make themselves especially useful in doing the business of their constituents here, employ a secretary at their own cost, and sometimes more than one. There are other Congressmen who employ almost their whole time in duties which have almost no connection with the business of legislation, running of errands for constituents to the various widely separated departments all the morning, and spending their time during the sessions, and their evenings far into the night, writing letters. There are those whose principal strength at home is owing to their proficiency in this kind of work, who take little part in, and, in fact, know little about the business of legislation, having no time for studying public questions or attending to the debates. They may be seen at their desks writing away as for dear life, hour after hour, keeping only sufficient run of the proceedings to vote with their party whenever there is a division. They consider themselves agents kept at the seat of government at the public expense to do the private business of their constituents, rather than legislators. Conscious, perhaps, that they have little talent for distinguishing themselves in any other way, they renounce all ambition except of being known as exceedingly accommodating and efficient in making inquiries and writing letters. They are not great, perhaps not particularly useful to the country, but they continue during two years to do a personal favor of some kind to a great many individuals in their district, and so make their re-election probable.

People do not hesitate to ask of Congressmen personal favors in the way of service of private business which they would hardly think of asking of any body not in public service, and few who have not closely observed the state of affairs here have any idea how much of the time and energy of men in public life is frittered away in such occupations. There is a system of doing things by halves at the department that encourages and promotes the present condition. A person unknown to the department writes a letter inquiring about some business of his own, and in due time he receives a clerk's reply, which may or may not be satisfactory. In case it is not, and it is inconvenient for him to come to Washington to make investigation, he writes to a Senator or a Congressman about it. The Senator or Congressman is a person of importance at the department. When he makes an inquiry it is attended to, and in many cases his inquiry avails to advance business out of order. It is no wonder, therefore, that people are quite ready to avail themselves of such efficient gratuitous service, and it has come to be the case that it is expected, and that neglect gives as much offense as if the agent had been employed and paid especially for such work.

The late Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, an able and brilliant man, was accustomed to say that in consideration of what every member was expected to do gratuitously in addition to the duties for which his salary as a legislator was paid, the Government ought to pay the salary of a secretary for each Senator and Congressman in addition to that of clerks of committees. If attorneys were employed to do the work for individuals which members of Congress now do gratuitously, it would cost those who employ them a very large sum. If they are unwilling to pay for having their business with the Government done as they would pay for having any other business done, they ought to be willing to pay at least their proportion of whatever taxation would be requisite to enable Congressmen to do it with the least trouble to themselves and the great loss to the public service. It would be great gain if Congressmen were prohibited from doing any business at the departments.—*Washington Correspondent Boston Advertiser.*

A PARTICULAR MAN.

THE WAY HE WANTED THE DEATH NOTICE TO GO.

"How much will this cost in your paper?" asked a quiet looking man, as he handed in the following advertisement at the *Eagle* counting room yesterday:

"Smith—Busted a trace, in this city, Friday, just after dinner, Mary Smith, wife of the undersigned, and daughter of old Sam Pratt, the leading blacksmith of Denver, Colorado. The corpse was highly respected by the high-toned families, but death got the drop on her, and she took the up bucket with perfect confidence that she would have a square show the other side of the divide. The plant transpires this afternoon at her boarding house on Willow street. Come one, come all.

"Dearest Mary, thou hast left us,
For you a earth there wasn't room;
But 'tis heaven that hath bereft us
And snatched our darling up the flume."

Denver papers please copy and send bill, or draw at sight.

"By her late husband, P. Smith."

"I don't believe you want it in just that way, do you?" asked the clerk, rubbing his chin dubiously.

"Why not, stranger?" asked the quiet man.

"It don't read quite right, does it?" asked the clerk.

"Was you acquainted with the corpse, stranger?" demanded the quiet man.

"Was you aware of the lamented while she was bustling around in society dawn at that boarding house?"

"I don't know that I ever met her," responded the clerk.

"So I reckoned, Judge, you wasn't up to the deceased, when she was in the living business. Now, Judge, the deceased wrote that oration herself afore she died, and I want it in. Do you hook on, partner?"

"But it isn't our style of notice," objected the clerk.

"Nor mine neither," acquiesced the quiet man. "I was for having a picture of her and a lot more talk, but she said that she wanted to be quiet and modest, so she whooped that up. Say, stranger, is it going into your valuable space without any difficulty?"

"I don't know," said the clerk, "dolefully.

"I know partner. This celebration comes off to-morrow afternoon, and that is going in in the morning, if it goes in out of a cannon. I got grief enough on my brains now, stranger, without erecting a fort on the sidewalk, but if you want war, I got the implements right in the back part of these mourning clothes. What d'ye think, judge?"

"Does it make any difference where it goes?" asked the clerk.

"I want it in the paper," said the mourner, "and it's going in if it takes a spike driver. Think you twig my racket, stranger?"

"All right," replied the clerk. "I'll put it in the 'Salad,' among the other mournful remarks. Four dollars please."

"That's business," and the quiet man paid the money. "If you ain't busy come around to-morrow. I'm going to give the old woman a send off, and if that gospeller don't work a pretty good programme before he gets to the doxology, his folks will think he's been doing considerable business with a saw mill. She was a good one, judge, and she was pious from the back of her neck to the bunion on her heel: you can tell that from the notice," and the mourning widower wiped his eyes on the sly, and later in the day was fined ten dollars for thrashing the undertaker, who had put silver handles on the casket instead of gold.

On American Celebrations.

During the last five years, almost as much pride and exultation has been experienced by inhabitants of Great Britain in contemplating the magnificent onward march of the United States since their "Declaration of Independence" in 1776, as by the existing population of the model Republic. It was in no grudging spirit that Lord Derby, then Foreign Secretary, sent a competent British official to Philadelphia to look after the interests of his commercial compatriots, who, in a far higher degree and with far heartier zeal than the denizens of any other European kingdom or republic, sent English commodities of all kinds to add lustre to the successful ensemble of the Centennial Exhibition. The tact, courtesy, and geniality with which the British Commissioner, Sir Herbert Sanford, executed at Philadelphia the delicate functions intrusted to him by the Foreign Office, won for him golden opinions from all classes of his countrymen. Having, however, in this country looked on, not only without jealousy, but even with sympathy, at five years of American ebullitions of exultation over a series of occurrences which at the time were regarded as the heaviest blows ever administered to the Monarchy of England, we may be permitted—perhaps not less in the interest of the United States than from any wounded self love—to rejoice that the last of these jubilees is at hand, and that when the surrender at Yorktown has been duly "celebrated," the normal relations existing between the mother country and her eldest daughter will be permitted to resume their ordinary current.

Undoubtedly it is not only natural, but even right and seemly, that our transatlantic kinsfolk should wish to observe the centenary of Yorktown, and that Englishmen should take a more profound interest in the revived memory of the last than of the first armed encounter of a war which, in the opinion of all right-thinking men and women now alive upon both sides of the Atlantic, ought never to have taken place at all. To American citizens, moreover, Yorktown symbolizes the opening of a young unfettered and disenthralled nation's career—a nation then and there began, like a giant, to run its amazing course. To Englishmen, on the other hand, Yorktown presents no bitter or humiliating memories, seeing that the subsequent verdict of mankind is undoubtedly that the establishment of American Independence was a boon, not only to the family of man at large, but, most of all, to Great Britain herself. Reckoning from the first skirmish at Concord, the Revolutionary war lasted nearly nine years. There were occasions during that stormy epoch, when it might perhaps, have been brought by England to what she would have deemed a successful termination; but it is far more certain that in such an event the struggle would have been renewed, for—as the biographer of Lord Cornwallis sagaciously remarks—"no one can imagine that the mighty nation which now possesses so large a portion of North America would have permanently consented to be subject to Great Britain."

There is, however, in the memories of Yorktown even now much to draw living Englishmen and Americans nearer together, and unquestionably the bearing of General Washington at the supreme moment toward his vanquished and humiliated enemy was of that character which it is meet and right that historians should "not willingly let die." It is not generally known that, at the moment when Lord Cornwallis surrendered to General Washington, the humbled Englishman simultaneously uncovered his head. With characteristic thoughtfulness General Washington prayed him to put on his hat, as the weather being chilly and wet there was danger of his catching cold. "It does not much matter what now becomes me," exclaimed the dejected Englishman; to which, in a firm voice, General Washington at once replied: "On the contrary, my lord, I anticipate for you a long career of distinction and honor in the service of your King and country." How truly these generous and prophetic words were borne out may be seen by those who care to read the epitaph upon the monument erected by a grateful country to Charles, first Marquis Cornwallis, in St. Paul's Cathedral.

A Crematory.

There is talk of building a crematory in Glade, or some adjacent point to Warren. We learn that Mr. Alex. McKean, of Glade, has offered to donate sufficient land for the purpose, and there are individuals talking of forming an association for the purpose stated. There is unquestionably a growing sentiment in favor of burning dead bodies instead of putting them in the ground, and Warren has quite as many advocates of cremation as most any small town that can be named. *Warren Mail.*

Some men are so unlucky that if they should pull a sled up a steep, icy hill in order to ride down, the sun would come out and melt every inch of the smooth surface just as they got to the top.

Death From Smallpox.

Custer City has had a genuine case of small-pox. Mrs. Harry Bloomer and her son Nardy aged 9 years, spent the winter in Philadelphia where the child contracted the disease, which did not break out until after the return home. Dr. Wilson of this city vaccinated the members of the family which became isolated from the rest of the community. The child died Sunday. There is no danger of the disease spreading, nor is there any truth in the report that a case has been developed in Bradford.—*Star.*

SENATOR LAMAR, who is in the Senate because of the success of the "Mississippi plan," thinks that "plan" was a righteous expedient for the protection of Southern "civilization, ideas and religion." That is the most important revelation of this long debate. Northern commentators have sometimes spoken of the "best citizens of Kemper county" rather harshly, but they have never gone so far as to say those infamous personages represented Southern civilization and religion. It is said that Mr. Lamar, in the stress of his zeal to prove this astounding fact, became exhausted and had to take his seat before finishing his speech. Nobody will be surprised at that.—*Tribune.*

A gentleman whose wife was cremated says her rest was well urned.

A poor excuse is better than none, and the same may be said of a poor dinner.

Mark Twain says that nothing seems to please a fly so much as to be taketaken for a huckleberry, and if it can be baked in a cake and be palmed off on the unwary as a currant it dies happy.

Thousands of ladies to-day cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It positively cures all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 21-26.

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents diseases by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column.—*Eagle.* For sale by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 21-26.

A Timely Warning.

If your breath is so bad that you can't be endured,
Take Spring Blossom at once, and then you'll be cured,
And you need not put it off day after day,
For a dollar a bottle is all you need pay
Prices, $1.50, and trial bottles 10c. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa.

Valuable Remedy for a Painful Disease.

Parmalee's Pile Suppositories act promptly in allaying all inflammation of the rectum and by being easily dissolved are readily absorbed into the system, healing the diseased and irritated condition of those organs. They are convenient for self application, causing no unpleasantness, and affording such satisfactory results that to any one afflicted with that painful disease, the Piles, they are invaluable. By direct application to the seat of disease, they are the most efficacious means of cure to be met, and are particularly useful in cases attended with rigid contraction of the sphincter ani. Price, 50 cents per box. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 19-41.

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."

That "thing of beauty" is *Hamilton's Cough Balsam* and in every household where tried, it has proven itself a thing of "joy" that will last "forever." It has *permanently* cured that beautiful young daughter whom you thought a victim of that dread disease, *Consumption*. Price per bottle, 50 cents, sample bottles, 25 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport Pa. 19-41.

Billiousness.

Are you bilious. Do you suffer from sick headache, sick stomach, dizziness, constipation? Does your appetite fail? Are you averse to all exertion, dull and languid? Is life almost a burden? If so your *blood* is impure, your *liver* torpid, you need a medicine that will relieve you. *Parmalee's Blood Purifier* will meet your case in every instance. It is simple but *efficacious*. Price $1 per bottle, sample bottles 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 19-41.

Good Advice.

If you keep your stomach, liver and kidneys in perfect working order, you will prevent and cure by far the greater part of the ills that afflict mankind in this or any section. There is no medicine known that will do this as quickly or surely as Parker's Ginger Tonic, which will secure a perfectly natural action of these important organs without interfering in the least with your daily duties. See adv. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 19-41.

LEGAL BLANKS!

All the Blanks named below are kept in stock at the MINER Office, Smethport, Pa. Orders by mail or telegraph promptly filled. Any kind of blank not noted in this list will be printed on short notice at the same price of those kept in stock.

Amicable Actions,
Amicable Scire Facias,
Amicable Revival,
Affidavit and Recognizance for Appeal,
Attorney's Confession on Judg't Note,
Affidavit and Attachment for Board,
Attachments,
Attorney's Receipts,
Bond of Indemnity to Constable,
Bond—Licenses,
Bond—Justices',
Bond—Constables',
Bond of Sheriff in Ad obtem,
Bond for stay of exec'n,
Blank notices,
Commitments,
Constable's Sale,
Collector's Sale,
Contract—Land,
Contract—Teachers,
Charters of Incorporation, with app Commissioner—Letter of Instruction,
Deed—Warranty,
Deed—Fi. Fa.
Deed—Quit Claim,
Dedication Common Counts (3 kinds,)
Exemption,
Election Notice,
Foreign Attachment,
Landlord's Mortgages,
Lease—Oil (3 kinds,)
Lease—Land,
Mechanic's Lien,
Marriage Certificate,
Note—Judgment,
Notice of Protest,
Note, with copy of account,
Oath & bond for all'st (writ
Petition for License,
Promise,
Practice for Summons,
Precipe & Sheriff's fee Jagt,
Precipe for Fi. Fa.,
Precipe for Sci. Fa.,
Precipe for Summons in Ass'pt
Plaintiff's Statement and Notice,
Plaintiff's Bond in Replevin,
Poor Orders,
Protests,
Record of Ju[illegible]ents and Liens,
Road Orders,
Summons,
Subpœnas,
Scire Facias to Revive Judgment,
Sheriff's Bill of Sale,
Statement for Judgment on Mo[illegible],
School Orders,
Transcript—Commonwealth,
Transcript—Civil,
Warrants,
Attachments for Witness,
Sci. Fa. upon Recognizance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARDWARE

At the BRICK STORE, Cor. Main and Fulton Streets.

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND

The best stock of STOVES,

RANGES AND TINWARE

The best stock of NAILS, IRON

AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

The best stock of OILS VARNISHES

AND WHITE LEAD.

The best stock of LAMPS,

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

The best stock of WOODEN WARE,

BROOMS AND GLASS.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

A Specialty.

REMEMBER—I can't call on you individually, take your orders and then send for the goods. But I CARRY A STOCK for the benefit of my customers, and I will not be undersold for cash.

M. A. SPRAGUE.

HOW TO DO YOUR OWN LAWYER

[illegible]

P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., [illegible]

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful indiscretion causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.

$2 [illegible]

$5 [illegible]

MASON AND HAMLIN ORGANS

Rent paid two and a quarter years unless sold. Best Cabinet or Parlor Organs in the World; winners of highest distinction at every world's fair where they have competed, viz.: Paris, 1867, 1878; Vienna, 1873. $55, $68, $84, $100, to $500 and upwards. Catalogues free. MASON & HAMLIN Organ Co., 154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 East 14th St., Union Square, New York; 149 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

To Nervous Sufferers—The Great Puritan Remedy—Dr. J. H. Simpson's Specific Medicine.

Dr. J. H. Simpson's Specific Medicine is a positive cure for spermatorrhœa, impotency, weakness and all diseases resulting from self-abuse as nocturnal emissions, lost manhood, nervousness, irritability, mental anxiety, languor, mental depression of spirits and functional derangements of the nervous system generally, pains in the back or side, loss of memory, premature old age, [illegible] and that fatal forerunner consumption, wasting away by steps too insidious to be realized until the victim finds himself in the grasp of the fell destroyer. No matter how shattered the system may be from [illegible] use, a short course of this specific will restore the lost health and happiness where before was despondency and gloom. The Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success. A complete cure free to all. Write for terms and get full particulars. Price Specific $1 per package, or six packages for $5.00. Will be sent by mail on receipt of money. Address and all orders to Dr. J. H. Simpson Co., Nos. 104 and 106 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by Smethport by A. B. Armstrong.

TO ADVERTISERS.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S

SELECT LIST OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS

An advertiser who spends upwards of $1,000 a year, and who invested less than $100 in this list, writes: "Your select Local list paid me better than all the rest of the Lists I used advertising. I did!"

IT IS NOT A COOPERATIVE LIST.

IT HAS NO CHEAP LIST.

IT IS A MONEY MAKER LIST.

The catalogue states briefly what the papers are. When the name of a paper is printed in FULL FACE TYPE it is given instance the BEST. When printed in CAPITALS it is the ONLY paper in the place. The list gives the population of every town and the circulation of every paper.

The rates charged for advertising are largely one fifth the publishers schedule. The price for single States ranges from $7 to $90. The price for one inch one month in the entire list is $625. The regular rates of the papers in the same space and time are $2,000.14. The list includes 825 newspapers, of which 187 are issued Daily and 750 Weekly. They are located in 700 different cities and towns, of which 30 are State Capitals, 362 places of over 5,000 population, and 31 County Seats. For copy of list, giving full information address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York.

JEWELRY

Of all descriptions.

SILVER-WARE

The Best Made.

POCKET CUTLERY

A Full Assortment.

SPECTACLES

AND

EYE-GLASSES,

TOYS,

And all Goods in my line for which I will DUPLICATE any REGULAR DEALERS Prices.

I Will match the

'ROCKFORD'

Against the World for time and money.

All kinds of

REPAIRING

a specialty, and all work WARRANTED.

Call and See us.

M. L. Armstrong,

MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA.

W. S. BROWNELL & SONS,

Dealers in

Dry Goods & Groceries,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

SMETHPORT, PENN'A.

AGENTS WANTED for the Great and Popular Illustrated Work just published. Fastest selling subscription book ever sold. Extra terms. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 16-52t

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andrus & Pratt,

127 Union Street,

Olean, N. Y.,

GROCERS,

Dealers in Patent Process Flour, buckwheat flour, graham, oatmeal, cracked wheat, hominy, pearl barley, Dold's hams, pork, bacon and lard, salt fish canned peaches, pears, peas, corn, tomatoes, beans, lobsters, and salmon. The best teas and coffees in the market—roasted mocha, java, maracaibo and rio. Six grades Japan tea a specialty at 50c. Gunpowder tea, Young Hyson, English breakfast, Formosa and Oolong. English currants, cherries, prunelles, evaporated peaches, apples and corn, raisins, celery sauce, chow chow, mixed pickles, French mustard, salad cream, Olives' jellies, macaroni, vermicelli, farina, tapioca, sago.

Will quote prices and send samples on application.

Goods sold for CASH only and as low as is consistent with HONEST QUALITY and *honest prices*.

No poor nor stale goods to work off.

A clean store and fresh goods.

New Carriage Shop

IN SMETHPORT.

CONKLIN WAGONS,
COURTLAND PLATFORMS,
ROAD WAGONS,
CARRIAGES,
AND SLEIGHS,
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

None but good material used. All work warranted and prices reasonable. Give me a call and you will go away well pleased.

SHOP ON MECHANIC STREET

W. H. Wetenhall.

SMETHPORT, March 10, 1880.—tf

LIVERY

and

Exchange Stables

At The Wright House Barn.

FRANK VICKERY, Proprietor

Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

GOOD HORSES AND STYLISH RIGS

to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

LIVERY

AND

Exchange Stables

AT THE BENNETT HOUSE BARN.

FORD R. KNAPP, Proprietor.

Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

CANCERS CURED

AT CRANE'S CANCER INFIRMARY, ADDISON, N. Y.

HUNDREDS of PERSONS from all parts of the world have been cured of this much dreaded disease and are now living witnesses that they have been rescued from a terrible and unusually death. Doctors, Ministers and the Poor treated free. Write for a Circular giving full particulars. Address Drs. GEO. CRANE & RUSH BROWN, Addison, N. Y. 6-1y

LOTS FOR BUILDING PURPOSES

—AT—

Farmers' Valley Depot.

The undersigned is prepared to lease very eligible sites for building and business purposes at Farmers' Valley depot, on reasonable terms. For further information call upon or address

ADAM BROCKAM,

May 8, 1879-tf Farmers' Valley, Pa.

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness and dispatch. We are constantly adding to our already well stocked Job Department all the latest styles of type and facilities for doing fancy printing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. D. CLONEY,

—PRACTICAL—

Builder & Contractor.

STAIR BUILDING AND FINE JOINERY A SPECIALTY.

Jobbing and Repairing Promptly Attended to

WRIGHT HOUSE,

Sof. SMETHPORT, PA.

A. WARREN HOLBROOK,

—PRACTICAL DECORATOR IN—

Paper Hanging, Water Colors,

Etc., Both in Horse and Office.

Fancy Sign Writing a Specialty.

Orders can be left with Messrs. King & Gifford 30-6m.

Profitable Reading for Everybody

Parker's Ginger Tonic

Are you suffering from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nervousness, or weak Back, Liver or Kidneys? If you are troubled with any sickness or if you know a friend who is, you will find more value in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC than in any other medicine. If you are unable to work because you are sick, weak or tired, or if you have a pimple on your face, or if you feel run down, you will find more value in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC than in any other medicine. If you are confined by disease, old age or dissipation, if your system needs invigorating, or if you have pimples and blotches, and your blood needs purifying, you can always depend on PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. If you are constipated by disease, and ages or dissipation, if your system needs invigorating, or if you have pimples and blotches, and your blood needs purifying, you can always depend on PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Made from Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, and many other of the best medicines known to the Root Health and Strength Restorer Ever Used, and is for superior to Bitters, Essences of Ginger, and other Tonics, as it never intoxicates, and combines the best curative properties of all. It Has Saved Hundreds of Lives; It May Save Yours.

Buy a 50c. bottle of your druggist, and to avoid counterfeits be sure our signature is on the outside wrapper. Hiscox & Co., Chemists, N. Y.

Parker's Hair Balsam, Perfectly Restores The Best & Most Economical Hair Dressing

Containing only ingredients that are beneficial to the hair and scalp, the BALSAM will be found far more satisfactory than any other preparation. It Never Fails to Restore Gray or Faded Hair to the original youthful color and is warranted to remove dandruff, prevent baldness and stop falling of the hair. Sold by druggists at 50 cents.

PENSIONS

ARE PAID under recent decisions to all Officers disabled in the line of duty, however slight the disability. Soldiers now receiving pensions are entitled to increase. Widows, children and dependent relatives of soldiers entitled to pensions, now receiving nothing, should apply at once. Send for new laws and instructions. Address with stamp, P. M. Fitzgerald & Co., Claim Agents, Indianapolis, Ind. Refer to Hon. W. H. English, late M. C. from Indiana; Hon. D. W. Voorhees, M. C. from Indiana; Hon. Geo. W. Julian, late M. C. from Indiana; Hon. Wm. Williams, late M. C. from Indiana; Hon. Jas. Buchanan, late Judge Supreme Court of Indiana. 3 cents for postage. 3-1y

MILK! MILK! MILK!

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that his arrangements are finally completed, and that on Monday, February 2, he will establish a

NEW MILK ROUTE!

Pure, Fresh and Rich Milk.

At 6 Cents a Quart

until Spring, when the price will be reduced. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Wm. Ramer.

Smethport, Pa., Jan'y 19, 1880-tf.

SMETHPORT BAKERY.

M. H. PICARD'S

BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY,

FINE TEAS,

Also Dealer in

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

SMETHPORT, PA.

Special attention given to orders from private families.

ESTEY ORGANS.

RICHEST AND PUREST TONE. NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STYLES. Best Discounts for Cash or Instalments. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

EUGENE L. SMITH,

SOLE AGENT FOR M'KEAN COUNTY. 108 Main Street, BRADFORD, PA. Next Door to Iron Tank Building.

A. REILLY,

Contractor in Stone Masonry, Brick Work, Lathing and Plastering.

LIME,
LATH,
PLANTER and
PLASTERING HAIR,

Furnished at the LOWEST RATES. 19-tf

Specht & Sasse,

PRACTICAL UNDERTAKERS,

Having purchased an elegant new Hearse, are prepared to attend all calls intrusted to their profession.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD Time table went into effect Monday, April 5, 1880, at 6 o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

MAIL—Leaves Larrabee 11.30 a. m., arriving at Frisbee 11.40; Cory's, 11.50; Farmers Valley, 11.56; Smethport, 12.05 p.m.; Colesy, 12.20; Crosby, 12.25; Hamlin, 12.37; Warren, 12.55; Clermont, 1.05.

EXPRESS, No. 4.—Leaves Larrabee 6.35 p.m., arriving at Frisbee 6.45; Cory's, 6.55; Farmers Valley, 7.01; Smethport 7.05 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION, No. 6.—Leaves Larrabee 8.00 a.m., arriving at Frisbee 8.10; Cory's, 8.15; Farmers Valley 8.20; Smethport 8.25.

LOCAL, No. 10, second class.—Leaves Larrabee 3.30 p.m., arriving at Frisbee 3.40; Cory's 3.50; Farmers Valley 4.01; Smethport 4.05; Crosby 4.12; Colegrove 4.21; Hamlin 4.30; Warren 4.50; Clermont 5.00.

CLERMONT COAL, Second Class, No. 20.—Leaves Larrabee 2.05 a. m., arriving at Frisbee 2.15; Cory's 2.25; Farmers Valley 2.30; Smethport 2.35; Crosby 2.39; Colegrove 2.43; Hamlin 2.49; Warren 3.10; Clermont 3.20.

NORTHWARD.

EXPRESS, No. 1.—Leaves Clermont 5.40 a.m. arriving at Warren 6.10; Hamlin 6.20; Colegrove 6.30; Crosby 6.37; Smethport 6.52; Farmers Valley 6.56; Cory's 6.07; Frisbee 6.07; Larrabee 7.05.

MAIL, No. 3.—Leaves Clermont at 1.22 p. m., arriving at Warren 1.50; Hamlin 1.59; Colegrove 2.08; Crosby 2.16; Smethport, 2.35; Farmers Valley 2.35; Cory's 2.39; Frisbee 2.50; Larrabee 2.54.

ACCOMMODATION, No. 5.—Leaves Smethport, 9.30 a.m., arriving at Farmers Valley 9.35; Cory's 9.50; Frisbee 9.59; Larrabee 10.05.

LOCAL AND ACCOM., No. 15.—Leave Smethport 5.10 p. m., arriving at Farmers Valley 5.21; Cory's 5.29; Frisbee 5.39; Larrabee 5.45.

BUFFALO COAL, No. 17.—Leaves Clermont at 3.40 p. m., arriving at Warren at 4.30; Hamlin 4.50; Colegrove 5.00; Crosby 5.10; Smethport 5.30; Farmers Valley 5.40; Cory's 5.50; Frisbee 6.00; Larrabee 7.05.

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN, *Superintendent.*

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, NOV. 7th, 1880, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

NIAGARA EXP. leaves Phila.		9 00 a.m.
" "	Renovo	3 40 p.m.
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia		11.55 p.m.
" "	Renovo	11 05 a.m.
" "	Emporium	1 20 p.m.
" "	St. Mary's	3 21 a.m.
" "	Kane	3 45 a.m.
" arr. at Erie		7 45 a.m.
EASTWARD.		
DAY EXPRESS leaves Renovo		10 55a.m.
" arr. at Phila's		6.55p.m.
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie		11.35p.m.
" "	Kane	4 10 p.m.
" "	St. Mary's	5 50 p.m.
" "	Emporium	6 35 p.m.
" "	Renovo	9 00 p.m.
arr. at Philadelphia		7 05 a.m.

Wm. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Supt.

BRADFORD, BORDELL & KINZUA RAILROAD Time Table. Takes effect Monday, December 29, 1880.

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.

STATIONS.	1	3	5	7
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Bradford, Dep	7 00	2 00	5 00	9 00
Erie Crossing	7 06	2 06	5 06	9 06
Tarport	7 14	2 14	5 14	9 14
Chapin	7 20	2 20	5 20	9 20
Hazlehurst	7 26	2 26	5 26	9 26
Forest	7 30	2 30	5 30	9 30
Tarlor	7 37	2 37	5 37	9 37
Maplewood	7 42	2 42	5 42	9 42
Minna Junction	7 50	2 50	5 50	9 50
Melvin	7 55	2 55	5 55	9 55
Meade City	8 00	3 00	6 00	10 00
Metalmont	8 06	3 06	6 06	10 06
New City	8 12	3 12	6 12	10 12
Bordell Ar.	8 20	3 20	6 20	10 20
Harrisons Dep	8 30	3 30	6 30	10 30
Allens	8 36	3 36	6 36	10 36
Aikes	8 43	3 43	6 43	10 43
Allens Switch	8 47	3 47	6 47	10 47
Van Vleck's	8 50	3 50	6 50	10 50
Simpsons	8 55	3 55	6 55	10 55
Ormsby's	9 00	4 00	7 00	11 00
Smethport Ar.	9 10	4 15	7 15	11 15

NORTHWARD TRAINS.

STATIONS.	2	4	6	8
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Smethport Dep	6 30	2 00	5 00	9 00
Ormsby's	6 40	2 10	5 10	9 10
Simpsons	6 45	2 15	5 15	9 15
Van Vleck	6 50	2 20	5 20	9 20
Davis Switch	6 55	2 25	5 25	9 25
Aikes	7 00	2 30	5 30	9 30
Allens	7 06	2 36	5 36	9 36
Harrisons	7 12	2 42	5 42	9 42
Bordell	7 20	2 50	5 50	9 50
New City	7 30	3 00	6 00	10 00
Metalmont	7 36	3 06	6 06	10 06
Meade City	7 41	3 11	6 11	10 11
Melvin	7 47	3 17	6 17	10 17
Minna Junction	7 52	3 22	6 22	10 22
Maplewood	8 00	3 30	6 30	10 30
Tarlor	8 05	3 35	6 35	10 35
Forest	8 10	3 40	6 40	10 40
Hazlehurst	8 15	3 45	6 45	10 45
Chapin	8 20	3 50	6 50	10 50
Tarport	8 25	3 55	6 55	10 55
Erie Crossing	8 31	4 01	7 01	11 01
Bradford Ar.	8 38	4 08	7 08	11 08

Trains will be run by New York time. During Court week the 4.30 p. m. train will be held at Smethport until 6.00 p. m.

All Passenger Trains make direct connections at Kinzua Junction with trains to and from New City and Bordell.

SUNDAY TRAINS leave Bradford at 9.45 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. Leave Smethport at 9.15 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

E. C. WILLIAMS, Supt.

Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia R'y.

Trains Run on Buffalo Time.

NO SUNDAY TRAINS.

WESTWARD.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD.
a.m. p.m. a.m. Ar.	Lv.	a.m. p.m. p.m.
8 35 7 30 12 00	Buffalo	3 00 7 00 3 35
8 18 7 03	Kidderer	3 18 7 18 3 53
8 05 6 50	Spring Brook	3 31 7 31 4 06
7 59 6 30 10 30	Elma	3 39 . 4 08
7 54 6 45	Jamison	3 45 . 4 07
7 44 6 37 10 21	East Aurora	3 52 7 39 4 13
7 40 6 33	Wales	3 56 . 4 17
7 30 6 13 10 06	Holland	4 06 . 4 27
7 10 6 00	Protection	4 10 . 4 47
7 00 5 50 6 47 B. & N. E. Jun.		4 17 . 5 00
6 55 5 45 6 42	Arcade	4 20 5 12 5 05
6 50 5 39	Yorkshire	4 25 5 22 .
6 37 5 19	Machias Junc.	4 38 5 35 .
6 30 5 05	Franklinville	4 50 5 47 .
6 20 4 55	Ischua	5 00 5 57 .
6 13 4 51	Limestone	5 07 6 04 .
6 00 4 33	Erie Ely June	5 41 6 32 .
5 55 4 15	Olean	5 46 6 37 .
5 50 4 05	Portville	5 51 6 42 .
5 40 3 45	Rexford	5 58 6 51 .
5 27 3 10	Larrabees	6 12 7 05 .
5 25 3 05	Port Allegany	6 15 7 08 .
5 19 2 56	Liberty	6 21 7 14 .
5 10 2 36	Keating	6 31 7 24 .
5 00 2 10	Shippen	6 41 7 34 .
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